

*Conspicuous Maria Street
Printed by H. E. B. 20th - 1791*

NEW BATH GUIDE;

Or, Useful POCKET COMPANION

For all Persons residing at or resorting to this Antient City.

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF
The FIRST DISCOVERY of its MEDICINAL WATERS
By King BLADUD;

Nature and Efficacy of the WARM BATHS and SUDATORIES,

With the Rules and Prices of Bathing and Pumping.

The Virtues of the BATH WATERS used internally and externally.

LISTS OF THE

Medical Faculty,	Lodging-Houses,	Coaches,
Artists,	Boarding ditto,	Waggon,
Attornies,	Price of Lodgings,	Carriers,
Inns and Taverns,	Chairmen's Fares,	Post, &c. &c.

Institution and present State of the General Hospital;

Description of the Assembly-Rooms, Publick Charities,
Churches, Chapels, and other Edifices.

The Principal Roads to different Parts of the Kingdom; with a Description of the City of Bristol, and the Hotwells; Monuments of Antiquity, and Gentlemen's Seats, in the Environs of Bath.

DIRECTIONS for Passing the SEVERN into WALES;

And many other Particulars worthy Observation.

[The Whole embellished with *six Copper-Plate Engravings*, viz. Portraits of the Masters of the Ceremonies, Plan of the City, Elevation of the Town-Hall, View of the Crescent, and Portrait of Richard Nash, Esq.]

To which is added,

The Life, Character, &c. of RICHARD NASH, esq; who presided over the Amusements of this City upwards of Fifty Years.

A NEW EDITION, improved and much enlarged.

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T H E
NEW BATH GUIDE.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT of the CITY of BATH,
Ancient and Modern.

THE City of BATH is situated in a fine fruitful valley, in the north-east part of the county of Somerset, distant 13 measured miles from Bristol, and 107 from London; environed by a number of fertile hills abounding with springs of excellent water, which is conveyed by leaden pipes to almost every house in the city.

The river Avon, which passes through it, is navigable to and from Bristol.

It has ever been famous since its first discovery for its *Medicinal Waters*. The Britons called this place *Yr Enniai Tŷwynin*, as Camden informs us; but he does not explain the meaning, which is, *The Warm or Hot Bath*; it was likewise called *Caer Badon*, which is the very name it now bears, that is, the City of Bath.

It is said to have been built by Blethin, or Bledin Cloyh; that is, as Bale interprets it, *Bladud Magus*, or *Bladud the Sage*. He is said to have studied at Athens, and to have bestowed perpetual heat upon these waters by art magick. This has been rejected as a fable too gross to be believed; and perhaps Leland might be in the right, who thought it meant no more than that he found out the use of these waters, and guessed at the causes of their warmth; at least, this may be presumed, from the fragment of an old chronicle preserved by the learned Selden.

William of Malmesbury is for attributing the discovery of these springs, and the building of the City, to the Romans; and that he might go as high as he could, gives the honour to Julius Cæsar: which notion of his, Leland thought was

contempt. That they were known to the Romans, and improved by them, is true; but not surely so soon after their coming, since Solinus is the first author who mentions them; and he tells us there were hot springs in Britain, surrounded with elegant buildings, and dedicated to Minerva. Hence Camden very ingeniously conjectures, that upon their being thus adorned and dedicated by the Romans, the Britons gave them the name of *Caer Palladur*, that is, the City of Pallas's waters.

Ptolemy calls them, with great propriety, *Thermæ Sudatæ*, *Aquæ Calidæ*, or the Warm Waters. In the Itinerary we find them stiled *Aquæ Solis*, or the waters of the Sun; and Stephanus calls the city *Badini*. Bale tells us, that some attributed the heat and virtue of these springs to a miracle wrought by St. David.

It seems, the Romans had fortified Bath in such a manner, that the Britons were not easily dispossessed of it by the Saxons, who became masters of it in the year 599. They gave it the name of *Acemannes Cæster*, which Camden and Bishop Gibson both interpret, the City of Valetudinarians. They called it also *Bathancester*, *Hat Batban*, and *Baddanbyng*, all referring to its salutary waters.

Beda makes mention of these warm springs flowing in his days so copiously, as to form a rivulet, which he considered one of the most noble prerogatives of this island. In so high credit they were with the Saxons, that in dating charters signed here, they notice its being the place so renowned for its waters.

It suffered severely from the fury of Swane, who at the head of his Danish army plundered and burned it. After the Norman conquest, the city met with some misfortunes in times of public commotion; but as soon as these were over, the splendour of Bath again revived.

Chance being the common source of such discoveries as bring Mineral Fountains, and their healing virtues, to the knowledge of mankind, we shall find it manifesting itself in a very singular manner at Bath; and in the most eminent case, leading an ingenious young Prince to one of the greatest secrets of nature, for the cure of a loathsome disease which he laboured under.

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The story of this Prince having been solemnly handed down to the elders of the present age:—as they received it, we here repeat the substance of it:

“BLADUD, eldest son of LUD HUDIBRAS, (then King of Britain, and the eighth from Brute) having spent eleven years at Athens in the study of the liberal arts and sciences, (that city being in those days the chief academy, not only of Greece, but of this part of the world also) came home a leper; whether from that hotter climate he had conversed in, or from ill diet, or infection, does not appear, those unlettered times giving down little or no account of things (though of greater moment) then transacted. But a leper he was, and for that reason shut up, that he might not infect others; he, impatient of his confinement, chose rather a mean liberty than a royal restraint, and contriving his escape in a disguise, went very remote from his father's court into an untravelled part of the country, and offered his service in any common employment, probably thinking he was less likely to be discovered under such mean circumstances than greater; he therefore entered in service at Swainswick, (a small village 3 miles from this city) where his business (amongst other things) was to take care of the pigs, which he was to drive from place to place, for their advantage in feeding upon beech-masts, acorns, haws, &c. the hills thereabout then abounding with such trees, though now few of the two former remain; yet there is a hill close upon the south part of this city, that still retains the name of Beechen-Cliff, though there is scarcely a beech-tree left upon it.

“Here the rising sun breaking through the clouds first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable beams; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of heaven against him might be averted; part of the drove of pigs, as if seized with a frenzy, ran down the side of the hill into an alder moor, till they reached the spot of ground where the hot springs of Bath now boil up, and from thence returned covered with black mud. The Prince being of a thoughtful turn, and very solicitous to find out the reason why the pigs that wallowed in the mire in the summer to cool themselves, should do the same in winter, observed them further, and following them down, at length perceived a steam and smoke to arise from the place where the swine wallowed. Making his way to it, he found it to be warm; and this satisfied him, that for the benefit of this heat the pigs resorted thither.

“ But being a virtuoso, he made further observations ; that whereas these filthy creatures, by their foul feeding and nasty lying, are subject to scabs, foul scurfs, and eruptions on their skin, some of his herd that were so, after a while, became whole and smooth by their often wallowing in this mud. Upon this he considers within himself why he should not receive the same benefit by the same means ; he tries it, and succeeds ; and when he found himself cured of his leprosy, declared who he was.— His master was not apt to believe him at first, but at length did, and went with him to Court, where he (after a while) was owned to be the King’s son, and after his father’s death succeeded him in the government, and built this City, and made these Baths.

“ When the Baths were compleated, BLADUD applied himself to nothing but ingenious studies, which he pursued with so much assiduity, that he taught necromancy in his kingdom ; pursuing his magical operations, till he attempted to fly to the upper regions of the air, with wings he had invented for that purpose ; but unfortunately falling on a temple in the city of *Trinovantum*, dedicated to APOLLO, he was thereby dashed to pieces, and his body was deposited at *New Troy*,* after reigning twenty-one years.”

The ancient City of Bath is said to have been built by King Alfred about the year 900, and was surrounded by a strong fortified wall, a small part of which is still standing, and called the Borough-Wall. It appears to be of great antiquity, from the infinite number of antient coins, statues, altars, inscriptions, and other monuments of Roman history, which have been, and are still daily discovered in and about it ; mention whereof is made by *Camden*, *Guidot*, *Wood*, and many other authors.

It is evident, that the City of Bath has been several times destroyed, either by civil commotions, or by fires ; and that the old City was ten or twelve feet below the present one ; for in digging some cellars to the house of Mr. Dodd, apothecary, in Stall-street, there was found (on the 29th of June, 1753) a pedestal, of which the following is a just representation, with the inscription. It may now be seen in the grand stair-case of the Guildhall.

* *New Troy*, where BLADUD met with his tragical death, appears (as handed down to us, and explained by some antient historians) to have been one and the same place, and that no other than the City of Bath.



In English.—This religious place, insolently thrown down, Caius Severius Emeritus purified and restored to the name and virtue of Augustus, in testimony of his gratitude.

* EMERITUS may either be the surname of Caius Severius, or may signify that he was past the military age, and had been honourably discharged from the duties of war, for his past good services.

† The C inverted, in antient inscriptions, sometimes stands for the initial letter of a woman's name, and may therefore signify, that his wife Caia joined with him in this pious office.

† P E G stands for Posuit Ergo Gratitude, and is therefore rendered, in testimony of his gratitude.

In order to illustrate this inscription, it is necessary to observe, that the Romans carried their adulation to their Emperors so far, as not only to flatter them in the grossest manner while living, but

but to deify them after they were dead, by erecting temples and altars to them. Of this the foregoing inscription is a proof; for it appears that *Caius Severius* had purified or cleansed such a place from its ruins and profanation, and had restored it to its original use; and dedicated it again to the virtue and name of the deceased Emperor, to whom it had been at first consecrated.

In the year 1755, the late Abbey-House or Priory was taken down, which stood where the Duke of Kingston's baths now are, and the walls of it extended to the Abbey-Green and the back of Church-street. In digging out the antient foundation of the Priory for the present new building, the workmen found, about eight feet below the surface of the earth, several rough-hewn stone coffins, with the seeming entire, but mouldering remains of human bodies of different ages and sexes, and several pieces of coin of the successive Saxon Kings; the number of pieces, and different reigns, possibly denote the age of the interred.

Three or four feet below the burying-place of the Saxons, were discovered some cavities which led to the remains of several very noble Roman baths and sudatories, constructed on their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vigour. Their dimensions were very large. One of these Saxon coffins lay level with the floors of the sudatories, and another lay upon the shafts or part of the upright of one of the pilasters of the great bath; so that it is to be presumed, the ruins of these baths were so far from being known when the foundation of the Priory or Abbey-House was laid, that they then hardly knew of the ground having been consecrated to a christian burial-place. Hence it appears, that the Roman soldiery, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the conveniency, elegance, and use of baths, than the settled inhabitants of Great-Britain.

The spring which supplied these baths being cleared from the rubbish, &c. and the several antient sewers for carrying off the water from the baths repaired, his Grace the late Duke of Kingston built on the same spot several baths and sudatories, upon a new plan, approved by some of the most eminent physicians, as well for the elegance and neatness of the design, as the utility of the several apartments.

The city being surrounded by an amphitheatrical circle of hills, and situated to the west, is a considerable addition to its delights:

delights : for Hippocrates was of opinion, that a city so advantageously placed, and so much sheltered from the north-easterly winds, must be the most healthy to live in.

Although its situation is low, the air is at all times very salubrious, and the inhabitants in general remarkably healthy.—The late Mrs. Chandler, in her poem, entitled, A Description of Bath, makes the following observations on the City and its waters :

- “ If but one leper cur'd make Jordan's stream
 “ In sacred writ a venerable theme ;
 “ What honour's to thy sovereign waters due,
 “ Where sick by thousands do their health renew !”
 “ The min'ral steams, which from the baths arise,
 “ From noxious vapours clear the neighbouring skies :
 “ When fevers bore an epidemic sway,
 “ Unpeopled towns, swept villages away :
 “ While death abroad dealt terror and despair,
 “ The plague but gently touch'd within their sphere.
 “ Blest source of health ! seated on rising ground,
 “ With friendly hills by nature guarded round ;
 “ From eastern blasts, and sultry south secure,
 “ The air's balsamic, and the soil is pure.”

An Account of the Bath Waters, the Cause of their Heat, their Virtues in many Disorders, taken inwardly or used externally, the best time of drinking them, the quantity generally taken, and the proper time of Bathing.

THE Bath Waters, it is conjectured, derive their heat from passing through mineral beds, or being impregnated with the vapours of pyrites ; or perhaps they derive this heat from an extrinsic cause, or subterraneous fire in the bowels of the earth. Very probable arguments have been urged, and great authorities there are on both sides ; but we pretend not to decide on which truth lies. It is sufficient for our purpose, that the fact is certain, and that we have indubitable proofs that our hot waters have retained their warmth and their virtues through a long course of ages, and that, whatever the cause may be, there are no just grounds to apprehend that their salubrious qualities will ever fail.

Other authors imagine, that their origin is owing to a mixture and fermentation of two different sources distilling from the tops
 of

of two mountains, (*Claverton* and *Lansdown*) meeting in the valley where the town stands; for all hills have a nest of metals and minerals, and their bowels are cavernous and hollow. It is not therefore improbable, but that on *Claverton-Down* there should lie the sulphureous matter, which must rise by impregnation from that excellent stone lying in several parts of the mountain, which hardens in the air, and grows cased with a nitrous coat by time and cold weather; for all the mineral waters owe their virtue to an impregnation of rain water generated from the clouds, which are impressed in their course by mountains or eminences, and fall on the respective included minerals. And it is very well known that a due mixture of sulphur* and filings of iron, moistened with water, will produce any degree of heat. This stone, therefore, must have a large quantity of sulphureous or bituminous matter in its composition, as will be evident to a natural philosopher, from these mentioned qualities; neither is it improbable, that the ferruginous or iron-tinctured water takes its rise from *Lansdown*; the stone of it being hard, and on the top flinty, black, and acrimonious, as iron ore is known to be.—These two mountains, thus tinged by rain-water falling from the proper heights, meeting in some caverns in the valley, and there fermenting, produce that hot, milky, soft liquid, called **BATH WATER**; far beyond any hot mineral water for its delicacy, and superior to any other hot water hitherto discovered on the habitable globe for its comfortable heat, as it possesses that milkiness, detergency, and middling heat, so friendly to weakened constitutions, which all other hot waters want in the due degree, either being too hot or too cold to do any great good in cases where they are prescribed.

These waters are beneficial in almost all chronical distempers, and can hurt in none, except in hæmorrhages, inflammations, or bad lungs, unless they be overdosed in quantity, or too high or too hot a regimen be joined with them; for they are very grateful to the stomach, have a fine sulphureous steely taste,

* Dr. CHARLTON, in his pamphlet, entitled "*A Chymical Analysis of the Bath Waters*," ascribes that great degree of heat which is found in the Bath Waters to elementary fire, as to its most probable cause; this, if it exist in any bodies at all, does so most eminently in iron and brimstone. It should seem then that these waters, by washing off, separating, and taking up, in their passage through the earth, the particles of these minerals, set at liberty this imprisoned element, which thereupon communicates its warmth and activity to the fluid.

like

like that of the German Spa, or Pyrmont; and procure a great appetite, and good spirits, if cautiously managed; but if high meats and strong liquors be indulged, they create inflammatory disorders. They are of a strengthening, cleansing, attenuating, opening nature. They comfort the nerves, warm the body, and are good in all constitutions: And among the many complaints for the cure of which the Bath Waters are remarkable, the *Gout* perhaps bears the first place; in bringing the paroxysms of this disorder to a happy crisis, by fixing them in their proper situation—the extremities; and thus relieving the head, stomach, and vital parts; in promoting the exit of the gouty matter by an easy and gentle perspiratory discharge, and thus, in a manner most agreeable to nature, giving a full and complete termination to the paroxysm, and by that means rendering the intervals more complete, and the limbs less likely to become rigid. In this disorder, the Bath Waters inwardly taken are unparalleled; nor are they less efficacious in certain stages of it, when externally applied. Bathing, in a decline of a fit of the Gout, either universal, or pumping on the part, has been found highly efficacious in promoting the exit of the gouty matter; and thus, in all probability, preventing the generation of those chalky concretions, which are so often the effects of a fit of the gout imperfectly terminated.

These waters are good in scorbutic rheumatism, and old wandering pains in any parts of the body, by bathing and drinking when the pains are not attended with any feverish heat. They are very beneficial in all disorders of the paralytick kind, in palsies,† convulsions, contractions, rheumatism, and lameness of all kinds; the bilious colick in particular is singularly relieved by their use; as are obstructions of the liver and spleen, jaundice, scurvy, loss of appetite, and hysteric and hypochondriack disorders, when proceeding from weakness of the stomach. They likewise remove all sorts of cutaneous disorders, (particularly the leprosy) by washing off those malignant salts that occasion these maladies, when taken inwardly, and discharging them by perspiration in bathing: the sulphureous particles too in the water entering into the skin, and dissolving the salts which are lodged near the surface. And it is the given opinion, if any of the preceding disorders fail of relief by the Bath Water, it is because the patients will not allow time enough for

† A particular account of the efficacy of the Waters in paralytic and other cases, may be seen in Dr. CHARLTON's three Treatises on the Bath Waters.

their cure; or else are too loath to take pains, or cannot keep to such regular diet, as is absolutely necessary in stubborn cases.

It will be too tedious at present to enumerate all the diseases curable by Bath Water, internally taken or externally used.—As this Water is so very proper a medicine in the principal disorders mentioned, where nature is very much oppressed; how rational is it to conceive, in cases where she is less grieved, that the water must succeed better!—Many people have come to Bath, tired with taking medicines (at home) to no manner of purpose at all; they have drunk the Bath Water with abundance of delight and pleasure, and by the help of a little physick have recovered to admiration.

The water should always be drunk hot from the pump, or else at your lodgings as warm as it can possibly be procured.—It is taken hot for the sake of the volatile spirit that circulates in it, which being of a like nature with the universal menstruum or alkali in our stomach, does wonderfully restore it, when lost or depraved. And it is somewhat strange to see its effects in the stomach, and decayed appetites, which are soon relieved by drinking the water hot from the pump. The water is generally drunk in the morning fasting, between the hours of six and ten, that it may have time to pass out of the stomach; though some drink a glass about noon: The quantity generally taken in a day is from one pint to three, though some drink two quarts; few constitutions require more.

Of B A T H I N G.

Before the patient goes into either of the baths, a due preparation is necessary; the blood-vessels should not be too full, and the *primæ viæ* should be cleansed; without which cautions, Bathers are liable to head-achs, fevers, &c. and not only lose the benefit they come for, but return to their homes much worse than they came.

The time for bathing is in the morning fasting at all times of the year; because, being refreshed by a night's sleep, we are the better able to bear bathing; and digestion being completed, we are not subject to disorders which arise from crudities, such as obstructions, head-achs, &c. and fasting too, because the natural heat being sent out towards the circumference, by bathing, digestion would be disturbed, were we to go in with a full stomach. You may drink a glass or two of the water during the time you are in the bath, it being very refreshing, and not
only

only quenches thirst, but also promotes perspiration after.—
The time of staying in the bath must be regulated by the physician or apothecary, according to the patient's strength or disorder.

*An EASY CURE; or, a PRESCRIPTION for an INVALID
when at BATH.*

IF, brother Hyp, you want a cure
At BATH, a lodging warm secure;
There drink the wholesome stream by rule,
When nature's stream runs low and cool.

Arise betime, to pump repair,
First take the water, then the air;
Next strole to coffee-house, peruse
With air of negligence the news;

Not caring whether party rules,
Provided no rebellious tools
Disturb the nation's publick peace,
To interrupt your private ease.

Frequent your church in decent dress,
There offer up religious vows;
Yourself to none but God address,
Avoiding foppish forms and bows.

When you've your due devotion paid,
Walk on the North or South-Parade;
If weather's clear, in sun and air,
The best of whets—for food prepare.

Then sparing take of lightest kind,
To keep the vessels free from wind:
In wine and sauces don't exceed;
Luxurious tastes distempers breed.

Nature refresh'd, let nature rest;
With inward peace your mind digest;
Digestion's work is easiest wrought
By cheerful chat and little thought.

Or, to disperse black fumes away,
At Whist or Ombre cheerful play;
Be unconcern'd at loss or gain,—
A spirit ruffled raises pain.

The mind unbent, your thoughts prepare
To bear a part in ev'ning prayer:
That duty done, a draught repeat;
Concoction help with liquid heat.

Then

Then lounge at Coffee-house, in chat
 On various themes of God knows what,
 'Till two or more of friendly kind,
 Of nature good, of cheerful mind,
 In sense and mirth agree to pass
 The time till nine in circling glass :
 Then home to sleep ; and rise next light,
 With spirits lively, gay, and bright.
 Thus Invalids, from day to day,
 Must keep, like clocks, in constant way ;
 Must moderate be in meat and drink,
 And rarely (very rarely) think ;
 Must exercise, with gentle force,
 On foot, or coach, or pacing horse ;
 Must rise and set at early hours,
 And ne'er exert beyond their pow'rs.
 This course observ'd, will thousands save
 From pain, from anguish, and the grave.—
 Pills nature vex, and weaken too,
 These rules of health the man renew.

We shall now describe the several Baths, which are four in number, exclusive of those belonging to the late Duke of Kingston before-mentioned.

1. The *King's Bath*, which rises about 152 feet south-west of the Abbey-Church ; the spring or main source of which is in the centre, and is covered over with a large leaden reservoir to restrain its rapid motion, and to disperse the water more equally to the different parts of the bath, as well as to receive the pipes of the different pumps, which supply the water for drinking ; by which means, as the water flows upwards in a strong, large, and uninterrupted stream, all communication between the water used for drinking, and the water in the bath, is prevented. Once in three or four years this reservoir is opened, in order to clear it of a sandy substance which the water brings up and deposits there, and which, if suffered to accumulate, choaks up the ends of the pipes which supply the different pumps. This sand is moderately fine, of a light grey colour, intermixed with a number of black particles, which, when examined through a microscope, appear not to be crystalline substances like a great part of the remainder of the sand. It is not more ponderous than common sand of the same fineness.

[The

[The *Hot* and *Cross* Baths have a reservoir of nearly the same construction, but we cannot find that it is ever necessary to open them on the same account, or that any substance of this kind was ever found in them.]

The springs were doubtless separated from the common springs by the Romans, and secured in with a strong durable wall. The dimensions of the *King's* bath are 65 feet ten inches by 40 feet ten inches, and it contains 346 tons 2 hogsheads and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its usual height. In the center of this bath is erected an elegant building of freestone, with recesses and seats for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen that bathe, and round it is built a covering supported by a handsome colonnade in the Doric order, that bathers may be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

This bath is now very much improved in every department, and the whole has been conducted under the inspection of the principal medical Gentlemen resident in this city. Adjoining to this bath are two rooms, one for Ladies and the other for Gentlemen, in which are pumps for pouring the hot water on any part of the body affected, which have often proved more salutary than bathing the whole body in the common bath. In this bath there is a statue of *King Bladud*, which was erected in the year 1699; under which is the following inscription, engraved on copper:

BLADUD,
Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons from BRUTE,
A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens,
And recorded the first discoverer and founder of these Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST;
That is,
Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
To the present Year,
One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.

2. Adjoining the *King's* Bath in Stall-street, are just erected several elegant *New Private Baths*, Dry Pump-Rooms, Sudatories, &c. under the direction of Mr. *Baldwin*, the city architect. On the first stone, which was laid May 10, 1788, is the following inscription:—

HYGEIÆ
 ÆSCULAPII FILIÆ,
 THERMULÆ VOTIVÆ;
 A. C. 1788,
 SUB
 LEONARDO COWARD,
 PRÆTORE URBANO,
 PUBLICO SUMPTU CURATÆ.
 T. BALDWIN, extruxit.

Translated.
 Private Warm Baths,
 Devoted to Hygeia,*
 Daughter of Æsculapius,
 A. C. 1788,
 Provided at the Public Expence,
 In the time of LEONARD COWARD,
 Mayor of the City.
 T. BALDWIN, Architect.

3. The *Cross-Bath*, which rises about 100 yards southwest of the *King's*, was so called from a cross erected in the centre of it by the Earl of Melfort, (Secretary of State to King James II.) as a memorial of the Queen's bathing in it in the year 1687.—This cross is now removed, the bath secured, the bathing rendered more convenient by slips for the bathers, and a small neat pump-room built, agreeable to the plans of Mr. BALDWIN.

4. The *Hot Bath*, situated about 120 feet south-west of the former, is so called from its being deemed the hottest of all; though from many late experiments it has been declared to be nearly the same degree of heat as the *King's Bath*.—Here is a neat Pump-Room for the company who drink this water; near which have been constructed, by the Chamber of the city, a commodious open bath, private baths, dry pump-rooms, and sudatories, continually kept warm by the fires of the adjoining dressing-room, to which they communicate; the sudatories may likewise be made use of for vapour-bathing. The whole of the building is 56 feet square.†

* The Goddess of Health, among the ancients;—but the *legitimacy* of her *Æsculapian production* is somewhat suspected by the moderns, as there appears a wonderful *hiatus* in the family pedigree.

† For a full explanation of this Bath, we refer the reader to a description, together with the plans, elevation, and section of the same, published by the late JOHN WOOD, esq; architect.

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The heat of the several baths has been taken by Fahrenheit's mercurial thermometer, and is as follows :

The water of the *King's Bath*, in its warmest part, raises the mercury to 103 degrees, and sinks it in its coolest to 100.

The thermometer stands in the *Hot Bath* at 100 or 101.

The degrees of heat in the *Cross Bath* are 93 and 94.

The water which is pumped up from the *cisterns* of the several baths for *drinking*, and which is conveyed through pipes immediately from its source, was found to be of various degrees of heat at different times of trial.

Thus the water which flows from the pump of the *Cross Bath* has descended from 110 degrees through all the intermediate ones to 105. That of the *Hot Bath*† from 116 to 112 : and the *King's Bath* pump from 116 to 114.

The following are the rules and orders (as established by the Corporation) for regulating bathing and pumping in the public and private Baths, and also the fees and conduct of the Serjeant, Bath-Guides, and Cloth-Women.

A Serjeant shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing :—A Guide shall not demand more than one shilling for each time of bathing :—A Cloth-Woman shall not demand more than three-pence for each time of bathing.

Pumping in the *King's* and *Queen's Bath*, 2d. each hundred strokes ; at the Dry Pump, 4d. each hundred strokes.

The above fees are to be understood, so as not to affect people in low circumstances, or servants, such being allowed to bathe for six-pence only to the Guide, for linen and attendance.

That no Serjeant, Bath-Guide, Cloth-woman, or Chairman, shall demand any thing of a bather for his or her entrance on bathing or pumping, which has usually been demanded by the name of footing-money.

That sufficient fires (at the expence of the Chamber of the City) be made in the flues ; to be lighted at six o'clock in the morning in the winter, and at five in the summer season, and to be continued the usual hours of bathing.

Bathing to be allowed on all holidays, except *Christmas-day* and *Good-Friday*.

† Since the spring of the *Hot Bath* has been secured the heat of this water is much increased.

B

And

And the following are the expences of bathing, &c. in the *New* private Baths, and *Hot* Bath :—

Each person bathing in the open bath, to pay 1s. 6d. for each time of bathing.—In the private bath, vapour bath, or sweating-room, 3s.—Bathing in the private bath, and afterwards using the sweating-room or vapour bath, 4s.—For the use of a bed, 2s. 6d.—Pumping in the bath, 3d. for one hundred strokes; and at the dry pump, 6d.

Dresses, towels, &c. included in the above terms.

The bath and pump to be paid for each time of using; and every person bespeaking a bath must pay for the same tho' not used, unless due notice be given that the bath may be let again.

N. B. Any gentleman or lady having cause of complaint against the attendants belonging to any of the baths, are desired to make such complaint known to the Magistrates at the *Town-Hall* any *Monday* morning at 12 o'clock.

The time people generally bathe in the King's Bath and Cross Bath is between the hours of six and nine in the morning, when there is a fresh supply of water; that which rises one day being discharged the next by drains into the river *Avon*; by which means the baths are always kept sweet and wholesome.

In removing the rubbish to get at the head of the spring of the *Hot Bath*, and to make a new reservoir, a great number of *Roman* copper and brass coins of the Emperors *Nero*, *Adrian*, *Trajan*, *Antonine*, &c. were found, many of them in fine preservation: also an antique pillar, similar to that given in page 7, with the following inscription on it, which may also be seen in the grand stair-case of the Guildhall :—

DE . A . E
S V L I M
NÆR . VAE
S V L N v S
M A T V
R I F I L
V . S . L . M .

The characters appear to have been filled up with a red material like ochre to render them more legible and distinct.

It seems probable that this was a votive altar to *Minerva*, who represented the Moon in some places of the Heathen mythology, and was one of the patrons of the springs; as *Apollo*, who
repre-

represented the Sun, was the other. Perhaps this was erected for some cure by the waters.—The following conjectures are given towards explaining the inscription:—

DEÆ SUBLIMI* MINERVÆ SULINUS MATVRI FILIUS
VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO. *Sulinus, son of Maturus,
gladly pays his grateful vows to the high Goddess Minerva.*

DEÆ SUSCEPTO VOTO LOCUM INSTITUERE MINERVÆ,
SULINUS MATURI FILIUS VOTUM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO.
*Sulinus, son of Maturus, having made a vow to dedicate a
place to Minerva, has willingly and gratefully ratified his vow.*

* As *u* is often used for *o*, SVLI may perhaps stand for SOLI, or be an abbreviation of SUBLIMI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first publick structure we shall describe is the PUMP-ROOM, situated at the north-side of the King's Bath: it was erected in the year 1704, but much enlarged in the year 1751, and is now a neat piece of building. To this building in the year 1786, was added a handsome portico for the reception of chairs, that the company in the Pump-Room might not be incommoded by the chairmen. The nobility and gentry assemble in it every morning, between the hours of seven and ten, to drink the water; for whose entertainment a good band of musick attends during the season; whose pay is derived from the Ball subscriptions to the Rooms. At the east end of this room is a fine marble statue of the late and ever-memorable *Richard Nash*, esq; executed by the late Mr. *Prince Hoare*, Statuary, at the expence of the Corporation, to perpetuate the memory of that great man, to whose early government the city of Bath is so much indebted for its present degree of splendor. There is little else in this room worthy of observation, except a very good clock, given by the late Mr. *Tompion*, watch-maker, and the following elegant inscription and very pathetic apostrophe to the company, written by *Christopher Ansty*, esq; which is painted in gilt characters on the pump by order of the Governors of the General Hospital:—

T H E
H O S P I T A L

IN THIS CITY,
Open to the Sick Poor of every
Part of the World,

B 2

To

THE NEW BATH GUIDE.

To whose Cases these Waters are applicable,
(The Poor of Bath only excepted)
 Was first established and is still supported by the
 Charitable Contributions of the
 Liberal and Humane.

OH! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art,
 That drink'st this healing Stream:
 If e'er Compassion o'er thy Heart
 Diffus'd its heavenly Beam,
 Think on the Wretch, whose distant Lot
 This friendly Aid denies;
 Think how in some poor lonely Cot
 He unregarded lies!
 Hither the helpless Stranger bring,
 Relieve his heartfelt Woe,
 And let thy Bounty, like this Spring,
 In genial Currents flow:
 So may thy Years, from Grief and Pain,
 And pining Want, be free,
 And thou from Heav'n that Mercy gain
 The Poor receive from thee.

There is likewise hung up in this Pump-Room, the following
 curious and beautiful lines framed and glazed, written by the
 late Dr. Oliver:—

Scire Potestates Aquarum, usumque Bibendi.
 VIRG.

I.

ALWHYLE ye drynke, 'mydft Age and Ache ybent,
 Ah creepe not comfortlesse beside oure Streame;
 (Sweet Nurse of Hope) Afflyctions downwarde sente
 Wythe styll smalle Voyce, to rouze from thriftless Dreame,
 Eache wyng to prune, that shyftythe everie Spraie
 In wytleffe Flyghte, and chyrpythe Lyfe awaie.

II.

Alwhyle ye lave—suche Solace may be founde:
 “ When kynde the Hand, why 'neath its healyng faynte?
 “ Payne shall recure the Heartes corruptede Wounde;
 “ Farre gone is that whych feelethe not its Playnte.
 “ By kyndrede Angel smote, BETHESDA gave
 “ Newe Vyrtyes forthe, and felte her troublede Wave.”

III.

Thus drynke, thus lave—nor ever more lamente:
 Oure Springes but flowe pale Anguish to befriende.
 How fayre the Meed that followethe Contente!
 How bleste to lyve, and fynde suche Anguish mende!
 How bleste to dye—when sufferynge Faithe makes sure,
 At Lyfe's high Founte, an Everlastynge Cure!

Edgar.

In digging the foundation for building a new Pump-Room, Sept. 10, 1797, various remains of Roman antiquities were discovered below the houses that were pulled down on the east-side of Stall-street, near the King's-Bath, consisting of a votive altar; a considerable part of a magnificent fluted column, two feet eight inches in diameter, and a beautiful Corinthian capital belonging to the same: there are also several massy fragments adorned with sculpture, in basso-relievo; one of these, which particularly attracts notice, exhibits a portion of a large elliptis formed by a broad wreath of oaken boughs richly wrought; within this, at some distance, appears part of a similar elliptis, proportionably reduced in size. The figures or embellishments contained in the interior space are yet undiscovered. These blocks are surprisingly solid, and, when entire, probably formed an ornamental compartment in some circular recess or wall of an edifice.

The votive altar, and various remains of victims discovered, indicate the site of a temple in this spot; and it is highly probable that the column might have formed part of its stately portico.

The inscription on the altar, though not completely deciphered, imports, that the votary, named Aufidius, dedicates

This Altar to the Goddess :::::
 for the safety and preservation of [a relative]
 Mar. Aufidius in the sixth legion.

DEAE SUE :::::
 PRO SALVTI ET
 INCOLVMITAT
 MAR AVFID
 MAXIMI LEG
 V.I. VIC
 AVFIDIVS EV
 TVE HES L EB
 VS LM.

B 3

The

The Deity to whom this altar was dedicated, appears to have been a local one. Part of an inscription, in distinct Roman characters, upon an architrave discovered at the same time, confirms the same.—Yet the temple might have been dedicated to Minerva, to which opinion one would be inclined from some emblematic references to that Deity on part of the sculpture, as well as from the head of a beautiful bronze, formerly discovered in this city.—These remains were found twelve feet or more below the present surface; and about the same depth the workmen met with an ancient paved way, consisting of broad free-stones, with a channel at the extremity to carry off the water.

It appears evident that these remains are part of a magnificent and elegant structure. From what was discovered near the Hot and Cross Baths a few years since, there certainly was a temple dedicated to Minerva; the heads and horns of young cattle were found, and it is well known that white heifers were the victims of sacrifice offered to that deity.

In order to form some conclusion as to the æra when this temple was erected, it may be necessary to take a cursory view of the progress of the Romans in Britain, from whence it will clearly appear, that the nation was not subjected to the Imperial power till the time of Claudius, or near fifty years after our Saviour. We learn too, from Tacitus, that Agricola (towards the conclusion of the first century of the Christian æra, or rather in the year 84) employed some time, after his second expedition, in polishing the manners of the natives, and in encouraging and instructing them to erect temples, porticos, and baths.

It is hardly to be imagined, that the Romans could have built any spacious edifices in a country, *before they had reduced it to subjection*; or that there should have existed any considerable specimens of Roman architecture in Britain before the time of Agricola: since Tacitus attributes those splendid innovations, as well as the first cultivation of the arts in this nation, to the humane exertions and enlightened disposition of that General. These rays of civilization were only transitory and local.

The period of time from the departure of Publius Agricola from Britain, to the commencement of Hadrian's reign, did not greatly exceed thirty years. This Emperor was eminently distinguished for visiting the remotest and most inhospitable countries that had submitted to the Roman arms; while the tranquil state of the Empire and its subordinate provinces enabled him to adorn the latter with lasting monuments of his magnificence.

cence. Britain in particular experienced his attention. The *sixth* legion, surnamed the *Victrix*, mentioned in the above inscription, and the *twentieth*, were in Britain during the reigns of Hadrian and his successor. Many votive altars, now extant in Scotland, as well as sundry inscriptions dedicated to Hadrian and Antonine, inform us with what amazing labour the legions accomplished those immense barriers which formed the northern boundaries, known by the name of Hadrian's Wall.* While works of this magnitude were carrying on in Britain, it is by no means improbable, that under the same auspices, and about the same æra, the temple in question might have been erected. Sufficient reasons have already been assigned for not giving it an earlier date; and the beautiful and correct style of architecture so conspicuous in these valuable remains of antiquity, precludes the probability of a date being fixed to them much later than the time of the Antonines, or the middle of the second century. We find moreover, in the short and disgraceful reign of Commodus, successor to the second Antonine, that a Roman, named *Marc. Aufidius Victorinus*, shared the Consular dignity with that Emperor, in the year of our Saviour 183 or 84; which circumstance may throw some light upon the age of the altar.

There are two sets of Assembly-Rooms in this city, viz. the Lower-Rooms, kept by Mr. *James Heaven*, on the Walks leading from the Grove to the Parades; and the New-Rooms, east of the Circus, kept by Messrs. *Derham* and *Stroud*.

Mr. *Heaven's* Ball-room was built in the year 1750, is 90 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 34 in height; with a very fine stucco ceiling. The view of the river, valley, and adjacent hills, makes it one of the pleasantest morning rooms in the kingdom. There is in it a portrait of the late *Richard Nash*, esq; and it is elegantly furnished with chandeliers, girandoles, &c.

The Card-Room is 60 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a coved ceiling, and has in it another portrait of Mr. *Nash*.—There are also two Tea-Rooms, 40 feet by 24 each.

The New Assembly-Rooms at the east end of the Circus are spacious and elegant. They were built under the direction of

* Although the walls of Hadrian and of Severus were of much greater extent and importance than the one erected by Antoninus; yet the inscriptions dedicated to the two former Emperors, collectively taken, in point of numbers fall far short of those which have perpetuated the undertaking of the latter. The walls of Hadrian and Severus extended near eighty miles.

The

the late *John Wood*, esq; and furnished by a subscription of 70 persons, and cost upwards of 20,000*l*. The first stone was laid the 24th of May 1769, by the said Mr. *Wood*, architect, and they were opened for the reception of company in Oct. 1771 — The Ball-Room is 105 feet 8 inches long, 42 feet 8 inches wide, and 42 feet 6 inches high. The two Card-Rooms are, one an octagon of 48 feet diameter, the other 70 feet long and 27 feet wide. In the octagon Card-Room is a fine portrait of *Captain Wade*, late Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. *Gainsborough*; and likewise a portrait of *Richard Tyson*, esq; the present Master of the Ceremonies, painted by Mr. *James*.

Every room is superbly furnished with elegant chandeliers, girandoles, &c. &c.

The amusements and terms of admission at each room, are as follow:—The subscription is 10*s*. each season to the gentlemen, and 5*s*. to the ladies; for which they are always open for the company to walk and play at cards, except Sundays, and then alternately, when cards are not allowed.

There are two Dress balls every week, viz. on Monday at the New Rooms, and on Friday at the Lower Rooms. The subscription one guinea to each room, for which each subscriber has three tickets.

There are also two Cotillon Balls every week, viz. at the Lower Rooms on Tuesday, and at the New Rooms on Thursday; subscription half-a-guinea; ticket not transferable.

And Eight Concerts in the winter at the New Rooms, on Wednesday; Gentlemen's subscription one guinea and a half, and Ladies' one guinea; the tickets transferable.

Non-subscribers to the Cotillon and Concert pay 5*s*.

The following Regulations, published by each Master of the Ceremonies, are hung up in their respective rooms:

Lower Assembly-Rooms, Oct. 1st, 1787.

THE Master of the Ceremonies respectfully submits the following Regulations to the Company for their assent.

1st. That the seats at the upper end of the room be reserved for Peeresses, and Foreign Ladies of distinction.

2^{dly}. That Ladies who dance minuets be permitted to sit in the front of the side-rows, to avoid giving unnecessary trouble to those who do not dance.

3^{dly}.

3dly. That Ladies who dance minuets be in full dress, with lap-pets: Gentlemen also in full dress: those of the army or navy are considered very properly dressed when in uniform, with their hair *en queue*.

4thly. That after a Lady has called a dance, it being finished, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

N. B. *It is deemed a point of good-breeding for Ladies that have gone down the dance, to continue in their places, till the rest have done the same.*

5thly. That those who stand up after the country dance is called, do take their place at the bottom, unless rank entitles them to precedence: And the Ladies are requested not to permit the intrusion of any couples above them, such compliance conferring a partial obligation, to the material inconvenience of those who stand below them.

6thly. That as the Subscription Balls end precisely at eleven, the Company do assemble as soon as possible after six o'clock.

7thly. That each Lady and Gentleman on publick nights pay six-pence on entering the room, which will entitle them to tea.

8thly. That Ladies may, if they please, wear hats in the publick rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert nights.—Gentlemen are not to wear boots in the publick rooms of an evening, nor spurs in the Pump-Room of a morning.

9thly. That no hazard or unlawful games will be allowed in these rooms on any account whatever, nor cards on Sundays.

Lastly. That Ladies and Gentlemen coming to town, give orders that their names and places of abode be entered in any of the Pump-Room books; and the Master of the Ceremonies thus publickly requests the favour of such Ladies and Gentlemen, to whom he has not the honour of being personally known, to offer him some favourable occasion of being presented to them, that he may be enabled to shew that attention, which is not more his duty than his inclination to observe.

JAMES KING, M. C.

NEW ASSEMBLY-ROOMS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the utmost decorum, and a propriety in dress, should be observed at so polite an Assembly as that of BATH, it is humbly requested of the Company to comply with the following Regulations:—

1st. That those Ladies who do not intend to dance minuets do not place themselves on the front seats at the Balls: the seats at the top of the room will be reserved for Ladies of precedence of the rank of a Peeress of Great-Britain or Ireland, (instead of calling for benches, as formerly) it having been found very inconvenient to have seats called for and placed before the Company, after the Ball has begun.

2dly,

2dly. That Ladies who intend to dance minuets be dressed in a suit of clothes, a full-trimmed sacque, or full-trimmed Italian nightgown and petticoat, with lappets and dressed hoops.

N. B. Hoops of the smallest size, commonly called Pocket-Hoops, are by no means proper to be worn with lappets: it is therefore expected that every Lady who chooses to dance a minuet will wear a hoop suitable to the fashion, and proper for the occasion. It is also expected, that no Lady will appear in an apron of any kind at the Monday's Ball.

3dly. That as a reasonable time will be allowed between the minuets and country-dances, for Ladies of precedence to take their places; all Ladies, whether of precedence or not, who stand up to dance country-dances after they have been begun, must take their places at the bottom.

4thly. That Gentlemen who dance minuets do wear a full-trimmed suit of clothes, or French frock, hair or wig dressed with a bag. All other dresses of fancy, with a cape or lappel, are not sufficient to attend on Ladies, who are obliged by the rules of the Assembly to appear in full dress.

5thly. That officers in the navy and army, in their uniforms, will be pleased to wear their hair or wigs *en queue*.

6thly. That the Subscription Balls will begin as soon as possible after six o'clock, and finish *precisely* at eleven, even in the middle of a dance.

7thly. That after a Lady has called her dance, it being finished, her place in the next dance is at the bottom.

8thly. That as the major part of the company have expressed a desire, that the Tea on publick nights may be paid for by every person respectively coming into the rooms, each Lady and Gentleman are to pay sixpence on their admission at the outer-door, which will entitle them to Tea.

9thly. That from and after the first of May, until the Balls begin for the autumn season, the Ladies are permitted to wear hats in the publick Rooms in the evening, except on Ball or Concert nights.—The gentlemen are desired not to wear boots in the publick Rooms in an evening, nor spurs in the Pump-Room in the morning.

10thly. That no Hazard, or unlawful games, will be allowed in these Rooms on any account whatever, and no cards on Sundays.

Lastly. That as the late great extension of the city of Bath puts it out of the power of the Master of the Ceremonies to be regularly informed of the several persons who arrive here, he hopes they will be so indulgent to him as not to charge him with want of attention: And as it is his wish that all improper company should be kept from these Rooms, he thus publickly requests, that all strangers, as well Ladies as Gentlemen, will desire some person of known reputation

to introduce them to him, before they hold themselves intitled to that respect, which he is ambitious, and ever will be studious, to shew to every individual resorting to this place.

RICHARD TYSON, M. C.

No place in England, in a full season, affords so brilliant a circle of polite company as Bath. The young, the old, the grave, the gay, the infirm, and the healthy, all resort to this vortex of amusement. Ceremony beyond the essential rules of politeness is totally exploded; every one mixes in the Rooms upon an equality; and the entertainments are so wisely regulated, that although there is never a cessation of them, neither is there a lassitude from bad hours, or from an excess of dissipation. The constant rambling about of the younger part of the company, is very enlivening and cheerful. In the morning, the rendezvous is at the Pump-Room;—from that time till noon in walking on the Parades, or in the different quarters of the town;—thence to the Pump-Room again, and after a fresh strole, to dinner; and from dinner to the Theatre (which is celebrated for an excellent company of comedians) or the Rooms, where dancing, or the card-table, concludes the evening.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL (situated just within the old wall of the city, where the Theatre formerly stood) is an elegant pile of building, 100 feet in breadth, and 90 in depth. It is a foundation erected and established on the most generous principles, for the reception of the sick poor from all parts of the kingdom. The first stone of it was laid on the 8th of July 1738, at the north-east corner of the building, by the Right Hon. *William Pultney*, afterwards Earl of Bath, with the following inscription on it:

This stone is the first that was laid in the foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL:—GOD preserve the Undertaking!

The late *Ralph Allen*, esq; generously gave all the free-stone, (ready wrought) wall-stone, paving-stone, and lime-stone, used in the building of it.

This Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in the year 1742. It was instituted with a view to extend the benefits arising from the use of the Bath Waters to those whose narrow circumstances and situation in life might otherwise effectually bar them from all access to these salutary springs; and who might therefore with too much reason complain, “ Though an angel
“ hath

“hath troubled the waters, alas, Sirs, we have no friend to “help us in!”—the expence of conveying a sick person from some of the distant counties to this place, and of supporting such a one during a course of the waters, being greater than many even in decent circumstances can afford, much less those whose daily bread is hardly earned by their daily labour, and whose only resource in time of sickness or distress is the parish pay.

Here, however, the liberal hand of charity hath erected an asylum, for those whose diseases are such as the Bath Waters bid fair to cure or relieve. Here all the sick poor of Great-Britain and Ireland, thus circumstanced, (*those of the city of Bath only excepted*) upon application according to the terms of admission, may, at the expence only of the journey hither and back again, receive every assistance the nature of their cases will admit, from the regular attendance of the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Hospital, and the use of the water, assisted by proper medicines, diet, and nursing.

The poor of this city are excepted, because it was supposed that they might enjoy all the benefits of the water at a very moderate expence, and be accommodated in their own houses.—And for this reason it was enacted, that no inhabitant of Bath should be admissible into, or receive any benefit from this establishment. As therefore this is not merely a local charity, confined to the poor of a particular district, but extends its arms to receive indiscriminately all those whom poverty and disease have rendered proper objects of its benevolence, it becomes in a peculiar manner entitled to the patronage and charitable assistance of all the strangers that resort to this place: And if in such a work as this, we might presume to point out a mode of rendering this charity the most essential service, it should be by recommending, that the nobility and gentry would promote a permanent annual subscription from the respective parishes in which they have an influence, according to the plan of the late ingenious Dr. Oliver;—a plan which has been adopted by many parishes in this kingdom, who have felt and thus acknowledged the happy effects of this benevolent institution, in the restoration of many of their most useful inhabitants, from a state of the utmost misery and decrepitude, to perfect health and soundness. And here it must be observed, highly to the honour of the inhabitants of this city, that most of the principal citizens have been liberal benefactors, some by considerable donations, others by annual subscriptions, and very few, it is believed, (if any) omit to contribute in a smaller degree at the collection made every season for its support,
at

at all the places of divine worship throughout the city: And the Governors, by the generous benefactions of the publick, have been for many years enabled to admit as many patients as the Hospital will hold, which amounts to 113.

The President, Treasurers, Physicians, and Surgeons, to the Hospital, as they stood May 1, 1790, are as follows:

The MARQUIS of BATH, President.

BENJ. COLBORNE, Esq;	}	Treasurers.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Esq;		
Mr. CHARLES PHILLOTT,		

HENRY HARRINGTON, M. D.	}	Physicians.
DANIEL LYSONS, M. D.		
WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D.		

HENRY WRIGHT, Esq;	}	Surgeons.
Mr. JOSEPH PHILLOTT,		
Mr. HARRY ATWOOD,		

The Rev. Mr. JOHN PARRY, Chaplain.

CONDITIONS of ADMISSION into the GENERAL HOSPITAL
at BATH.

I. THE case of the patient must be described by some physician or person of skill in the neighbourhood of the place where the patient has resided for some time; and this description must be sent in a letter, franked or post-paid, directed to the Register of the General Hospital at Bath.

The age of the patient ought to be mentioned in the description of the case; and the persons who describe it are desired to be particular in the enumeration of the symptoms; so that neither improper cases may be admitted, nor proper ones rejected.

If the Patient has any Fever upon him, as long as the Fever continues, he will be deemed improper. Patients with Coughs, attended with pain in the chest, or spitting of blood, are improper, as are also those with Abscesses or with any external Ulcers, until such Ulcers are healed.

From want of attention to the above particulars, and notwithstanding the cautions frequently given by printing the Conditions of Admission in the public papers, very imperfect descriptions of cases have been, and are still sent: And many Patients have been discharged as improper soon after their admission, to the disappointment of the patients thus sent.

II. After the patient's case has been thus described and sent, he must remain in his usual place of residence till he has notice of a vacancy, signified by a letter from the Register.

III. Upon the receipt of such a letter, the patient must set forward for Bath, bringing with him this letter, the parish certificate duly executed and attested before two justices, and Three Pounds caution-money, if from any part of England or Wales; but if the patient come from Scotland or Ireland, then the caution-money to be deposited before admission is Five Pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring a certificate from their commanding officers, signifying to what corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same corps, when discharged from the Hospital, in whatever condition they are. But it is necessary that their cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them Three Pounds caution-money.

The intention of the caution-money is to defray the expences of returning the patients after they are discharged from the Hospital, or of their burial in case they die there. The remainder of the caution-money, after these expences are defrayed, will be returned to the person who deposited it.

†||† *All poor persons coming to Bath, under pretence of getting into the Hospital, without having their cases thus described, and sent previously, and leave given to come, will be treated as vagrants, as the act of parliament for the regulation of the Hospital requires.*

N. B. *If any patient shall have the small-pox here, such person must be removed out of the house, and the caution-money defray the expences thereof. Likewise all persons who shall come into the Hospital, without decent and necessary apparel, must have such necessaries provided out of the said caution-money.*

The Governors and Trustees of the Hospital have repeatedly by publick advertisements desired, that all Ministers and Overseers of the poor will be careful in their enquiries into the true circumstances of the person whose certificate of poverty they sign, and will take care that no person may be sent to the Hospital upon their authority, who has sufficient means to obtain the benefit of the Bath water without the assistance of that charity.

There is another Hospital in *Bell-Tree-Lane*, called *Bellot's Hospital*, a low building, founded by Thomas Bellot, esq; (one of the executors of Lord Cecil) in the reign of King James I. It is under the guardianship of the Corporation, and is appropriated to the use of poor men only, coming to this city for the benefit of the hot water. The number admitted seldom exceeds 18; they have the liberty of bathing gratis, a lodging, and an allowance of 1s. 10d. per week each person.

The

The charitable institution, called "THE PAUPER CHARITY, for medical and chirurgical assistance for the poor," supported by voluntary contributions, deserves the particular encouragement of every inhabitant, as well as of the company resorting to this city.

Sir JOHN MILLER, Bart. is the President.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLOTT, Treasurer.

CALEB HILLIER PARRY, M. D.	} Physicians.
STARK ROBERTSON, M. D.	

Mr. WILLIAM PERRY,	} Surgeons.
Mr. JOHN GRIGG,	
Mr. W. DAY,	

Mr. GENT, Apothecary.

This excellent Charity was established in the year 1747, for the purpose of affording relief to the sick poor resident in the city of Bath; the General Hospital admitting those persons only whose complaints require the use of the Bath Water; and even in those cases, by its Act of Parliament, expressly excluding the inhabitants of this populous city. The benefits of the Pauper institution are extended to persons labouring under every species of disease, who are in indigent circumstances, and who reside or happen to be taken ill in the parishes of St. Peter and Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Walcot, and Bathwick, except servants in place, those who are afflicted with venereal complaints, and paupers who receive relief from their respective parishes. As a proof of its utility, we need only observe, that for some years past, between two and three thousand patients have been annually relieved, at the small expence of about 220*l.* per annum, half of which has arisen from subscriptions, and the remainder from Benefactions and a Concert.—There is a meeting of the subscribers held at the Physician's Room at Mr. Gent's, Wood-street, the first Tuesday in every month at one o'clock, and an annual meeting at the Bear-Inn, the second Wednesday in January. At the same place also the physicians and surgeons of the charity attend to admit patients every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the former at twelve o'clock, and the latter at eleven o'clock, on each of those days. In cases that require assistance on the intermediate days, application may be made to the physicians or surgeons at their own houses.

The apothecary of this charity is paid every month for the medicines which he delivers, and for bleeding the patients, but
has

has no further emolument. The bath guides are also paid a stipulated sum for their attendance on each patient; but no physician or surgeon assisting this charity receives any other reward for their trouble, than the satisfaction which may be derived from the consciousness of doing good. Subscriptions and benefactions for its support are received by the President, Treasurer, and Apothecary; and at the Libraries and Coffee-Houses.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c. &c.

The Cathedral Church of *St. Peter and Paul*, commonly called the **ABBAY**, (supposed to be built on the spot where stood the Roman temple of Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of the hot springs) is a noble edifice, built in the shape of a cross, and founded in the year 676, by King **OSRIC**, together with the Abbey-House for Nuns; but in the year 775, King **OFFA** placed therein secular canons, who being expelled by King **EDGAR**, he instituted Benedictine Monks in their stead; and it was frequently repaired and augmented, till **OLIVER KING** began the present pile in 1495, which was occasioned by a vision or dream of his, as related by Sir John Harington. "The Bishop," says he, "having been at Bath, imagined, as he one night lay meditating in bed, that he saw the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to which was a fair olive-tree supporting a crown." The impression was so strong, that the Bishop thought he heard a voice which said, "Let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church." This had such an effect upon the good Prelate, that he instantly formed a design to rebuild the Church of *St. Peter and Paul*; accordingly he set the work immediately in hand, and, as Sir John concludes, caused his vision to be represented on the west front of it, under the title of *De sursum est*, "It is from on high."—The pious Bishop was prevented from completing this work by death; and upon the dissolution of the religious houses, this church coming into the King's hands, and the townsmen refusing to purchase it of the King's commissioners for 500 marks, it was entirely stripped of the lead, glass, iron, timber, and other materials; in which condition, with only the bare walls standing, it remained upwards of 100 years, till 1626, when it was restored to its present state by the pious benefactions of Dr. James Montague, then Bishop of this diocese, and other generous benefactors, and made parochial.—The west front of this elegant structure is enriched with several statues, besides a repre-

representation of the vision of Oliver King, as above related. It contains many curious monuments; has a handsome altar-piece, representing the Wise Men's Offering, given in the year 1725 by General *Wade*, one of the representatives of this city; and an excellent organ, thought by very good judges to be one of the best in Europe. This church was formerly called the *Lantern of England*, on account of the number and size of its windows; but as it is now inclosed by houses to the north and south, the light is much intercepted; it is a stately and elegant structure, and affords the curious stranger as much speculation as any parochial church of the same standing in England. The tower (which is 162 feet high) has an excellent peal of ten bells. The length from east to west is 210 feet, and from north to south 126; the breadth of the body and side aisles is 72 feet, and the windows are 52 in number. Here is divine service every day, at eleven in the forenoon, and at four in the afternoon, which was set on foot, and is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the company resorting to Bath, it being thought necessary that prayers should be performed daily at one of the places of religious worship in this city. The company are therefore desired to leave their contributions at the Pump-Room, at Mr. Heaven's, or the Coffee-Houses, where books are opened for that purpose, as it is the only emolument that the Curate [the Rev. Mr. Maggs] receives for reading prayers every day throughout the year.

The several parishes in Bath are consolidated into one rectory, which is in the gift of the corporation, and has the vicarage of Lyncombe and Widcombe annexed to it. The Rev. Dr. Phil-lott is the present incumbent.

The parish church of *St. James* was rebuilt (chiefly by voluntary subscription) in the year 1768 and 1769, under the direction and agreeable to the plan of Mr. Palmer, of this city, architect; and is a very neat freestone building with fronts in the Gothick taste. The ground plan is a parallelogram of 61 feet long by 58 feet wide within the walls; the roof is supported by four Ionick columns; the ceiling is divided into three parts; the middle is finished with an entablature and coving, and the two sides with an architrave only, of the Ionick order. The altar forms a niche set round with columns and pilastres, with a Dorick entablature. The tower was rebuilt in 1726, and has a peal of eight musical bells. In 1782 a new and excellent organ was erected in this church, by Mr. Seed of Bristol. Here is divine service on Sundays, and prayers Wednesday and Friday mornings,

mornings, and Saturday afternoon; and morning prayers on Saints-days. The Rev. Mr. Dart is the curate.

The Church dedicated to *St. Michael* was begun to be rebuilt about the year 1734, and finished in 1742, at the expence of the inhabitants, by a voluntary subscription in some, and by a rate upon the whole, except a handsome subscription of the late General Wade, and a few other private benefactions. It is finished in the Dorick order, with a fine dome; and is a very neat church in the inside, having a painting of our Saviour, and another of Moses, over the altar; the former by Mr. Hoare of this city, the latter by Mr. Robinson of London. It has a musical peal of eight bells, and an organ. The Rev. Mr. Wake is the curate. Here is divine service as often as at St. James's.

The parish church of *Walcot* stands within the liberties of this city; it was rebuilt in the year 1780, and has been since very much enlarged on account of the great increase of the inhabitants; it is a neat church, and has a good organ. The income of this rectory is equal to that of the consolidated churches in Bath; the present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Sibley; the curate, the Rev. Mr. Dowson.

The Chapel near the south-west corner of Queen-square is dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, and was built by the late Mr. Wood, by a subscription of several gentlemen, who are now proprietors of it. The inside is of the Ionick order, and is 57 feet long, 48 broad, and 36 high: The outside is of the Dorick order. It was opened Dec. 25th, 1734, for divine service; which is performed here twice every Sunday, at eleven and four; and every other day at eleven. The officiating clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Sibley.

The *Osagon* Chapel in Milsom-street, which was opened for divine service the 4th of October 1767, was built agreeable to the plan of Mr. Lightholder, architect, and is in great esteem for its neatness and elegance. It has a fine altar-piece, representing the Pool of Bethesda, painted by Mr. Hoare, and an excellent organ. Divine service is performed here every Sunday at eleven and five, and prayers every Wednesday and Friday at eleven. This chapel was purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Street, by the Rev. Dr. Gabriel, who is the sole proprietor and officiating minister.

Margaret Chapel, situated in Margaret-buildings, Brock-street, is built in the Gothick order, with galleries; is 70 feet long, 60 wide, and 37 high, besides a large recess for the altar,
over

over which is placed a capital picture of the Wise Men's Offering, painted by Mr. Williams, late of this city. The roof having no supporters, makes it very light, spacious, and elegant: it has an exceeding fine-toned organ, and two of Buza-glo's stoves. Divine service as at the Octagon. The Rev. Dr. Griffiths is the officiating minister.

The Chapel dedicated to *St. Michael*, near the Cross-Bath, has annexed to it an hospital or alms-house, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, called the *Blue Alms Charity*, founded in the reign of Henry II. by *Reginald Fitz-Jocelaine*, Bishop of this see, who gave an estate called *St. John's Farm*, then valued at about 60*l.* a year, for the support of six aged poor men, and six aged poor women of this city, and a master, who must be a clergyman of the established church. These poor people have a separate apartment, and an allowance of 4*s.* 2*d.* a week each. The alms-house was taken down in the year 1728, and rebuilt at the expence of the late Duke of Chandos, in consideration of some advantages he received in erecting Chandos-Court.—This farm has been so much improved by being lett out on building leases, that it is supposed the annual rents much exceed 10,000*l.* a year; and the fines constantly paying for renewals, which the Master has the exclusive privilege of granting; and of which he receives one moiety, and the co-brethren and sisters the other moiety in equal portions, make the mastership equal in point of profit to most ecclesiastical benefices. There is divine service twice a day in this Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Chapman, one of the Canons of Bristol Cathedral, is the present master.

The little Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalen*, situated under Beechen-Cliff, is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.—The present incumbent is Dr. Richard Roberts, Master of St. Paul's School, London, and it is supported by publick subscription. Here is divine service every Sunday, performed by the present curate of the Abbey. Adjoining is an hospital belonging to it for Ideots, rebuilt in 1761.

There are besides several other places of divine worship in this city, viz. the Unitarian meeting-house, in Frog-lane; the Quakers meeting-house in Marchant's-court; the Baptists meeting-house, in Garrard-street; Lady Huntingdon's chapel, in Harlequin-row; a Moravian chapel, in Monmouth-street; a chapel in New King-street, for Methodists, or the followers of the Rev. John Wesley; an Independent meeting-house in Argyle Buildings; a Meeting-house for the followers of the late Mr. Whitfield, opposite St. James's Parade; and a Roman-Catholick chapel, in Corn-street.

The principal COFFEE-HOUSES here are kept by Mr. Frappel, Mr. Pritchard, and Messrs. Derham and Stroud. Mr. Frappel's is called the Grove Coffee-House, situated in Orange-Grove; Mr. Pritchard's, the Parade Coffee-House, fronts the North-Parade, and is thought to be one of the pleasantest in England, commanding a delightful view of the country; and the last adjoins the New Assembly-Rooms.

The publick *Grammar-School*, situated in Broad-street, was originally founded and endowed by King Edward VI. with part of the land belonging to the dissolved religious houses. The present building was begun in the year 1752, and the first stone laid with great ceremony by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the Corporation, the several Companies, and a band of musick; on which is inscribed,

Auspicato surgat hocce Domicilium,
Ad humaniores Literas,
Bonasque Artes disseminandas,
Bene ac sapienter designatum
Hoc jecit Fundamentum.
FRANCISCUS HALES,
Hujus urbis Prætor,
Mensis Maii Diei 29^o
A D. MDCCLII.
Annoque Regnantis
GEORGI SECUNDI 25^o.

May this Edifice, so well and wisely designed to propagate polite Literature, and the liberal Arts and Sciences, rise auspiciously. FRANCIS HALES, Mayor of this City, laid the foundation hereof on the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1752, and in the 25th Year of the Reign of GEORGE II.

This School is an elegant pile of building, very commodious for the reception of young gentlemen boarders, of whom the Master (the Rev. Nathaniel Morgan) has a great number, besides an annual salary from the Corporation.—The Rev. Walter Robins, LL. B. late Master of the School, conveyed the right of patronage to the rectory of Charlecombe to the Corporation, to be annexed to the Mastership of the said School for ever.

There is also a Charity-School in this city, which was first founded in the year 1711, and was begun, and for some years carried on by the interest and unwearied endeavours of that eminent pattern of learning and piety, *Robert Nelson*, esq; who engaged Dean *Willis*, (afterwards Lord Bishop of Winchester) and several other persons of distinction, to aid and assist him in this arduous and charitable undertaking. It was rebuilt by subscription, and the Corporation liberally contributed towards it, as well by their subscriptions, as by a grant of the ground on which the present School is now erected; and on the 12th of October 1721, the foundation-stone was laid by Mr. *Hoare*, on which is the following inscription:

GOD's Providence is our Inheritance.

Two Charity Sermons are annually preached at the several churches and chapels for this charity, besides many annual subscriptions and donations, which are placed in the hands of the following Trustees for its support:—

Sir John Miller, bart. *President*
 Mr. West, *Treasurer*
 Rev. Dr. Phillott
 Rev. Mr. Sibley
 Mr. Alderman Wright
 Mr. Alderman Crook
 Mr. Alderman Collibee
 Mr. Alderman Anderdon

Mr. Alderman Coward
 Mr. Alderman Wiltshire
 Mr. Alderman Horton
 Dr. Lysons
 Mr. Charles Phillott
 Mr. George Chapman
 and
 Mr. Harry Atwood.

Mr. James Holdstock is the present Master of the School.

The objects of this charity are the children of honest and industrious parents, inhabitants of the city of Bath, and the number of boys and girls are 100; who are completely clothed once in the year, and daily instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, reading, writing, and accompts: the girls are also taught sewing, knitting, and housewifry business.—They are admitted upon the recommendation of Subscribers, between the age of six and twelve years, and at the age of fourteen are by the Trustees put out apprentices to trades, or placed out in such services as appear most suitable to their several capacities; a sum not exceeding six pounds being given as an apprentice fee with every boy, and forty shillings with every girl.

In January 1785 a subscription was set on foot by Henry Southby, esq; for establishing SUNDAY SCHOOLS in this city, for the children of the poor who have no other means of learning their social and religious duties. In a few weeks a sum sufficient was raised for the purpose, and at a publick meeting of the subscribers, the clergy of the city and several gentlemen were appointed a committee for conducting the business, and several resolutions were entered into; among which the chief were, That the appointment of the masters and mistresses should be in the Rectors of Bath and Walcot;—that the books of instruction should be such only as are in the list of those recommended by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge;—that the children should attend divine service every Sunday evening at the Abbey church;—and that the children admitted should be recommended by subscribers. The latter resolution has however been rescinded.

The Sunday Schools now consist of upwards of seven hundred children, from which the scholars in the School of Industry are selected, and are employed in the following manner:—

Thirty little boys, to knit stockings and garters, and make garden nets

Thirty little girls, to knit stockings and garters

Thirty boys, to spin wool for cloth and worsted

Thirty girls, the same

Thirty girls, to spin flax for linen

Thirty girls, to sew, make the linen, clothes, &c.

These children are decently and uniformly clothed from the produce of their own labour, and make an appearance every Sunday at church in the highest degree delightful to every Christian spectator, and in a strong manner bespeaks the great utility of the institution.

They are all taught to read, and attend Sunday Schools; the larger girls clean the house, wash, &c. by which means they will be able to earn a decent livelihood, become good servants, and instead of being a burthen will be a benefit to society. As the girls go progressively through all the schools, they will make their own stockings, spin wool and linen for their clothes, and be able to make and mend them. The mistresses and children are allowed Saturdays instead of Sundays for their recreation and rest.

To the care, patronage, and unremitting attention of Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Cracraft, Mrs. Spotswood, the late Mrs. Power, Mrs. Haviland, Mrs. E. Busby, and Major Brooke, may be justly attributed the flourishing state of the School of Industry; which merits the applause of the publick, and reflects the highest honour on themselves.

The subscriptions of the second year amounted to 603l. and by legacies and other benefactions since, there is a fund now established for its support, amounting to near 100 l. the interest of which, with the annual subscriptions, will, it is hoped, be always sufficient to support this laudable charity.

All children are *now* admitted by applying to the clergy of their respective parishes, or to any gentlemen of the committee.

It having been frequently lamented that, among the many excellent Charities established in this City, no place had been provided for the reception of Broken Limbs and other Sudden
Accidents

Accidents which require immediate relief; The Rev. Dr. Griffith, the Rev. Mr. Sibley, Thomas Neate, George Ramsay, and William Anderdon, esqrs. began a subscription among themselves and their friends, and (Dr. Lysons and Mr. Norman having humanely offered to attend as physician and surgeon gratis, and Mr. Anderdon engaging as treasurer to open a book for subscriptions and benefactions) hired a commodious house in King's-Mead-street; and, having provided it with all proper furniture and attendants, they opened it for the reception of patients on the 1st of January 1788, and called it

The CASUALTY HOSPITAL,

At the same time associating themselves as trustees and managers of the institution. During the two first years they were enabled to receive all proper objects, brought for admission, amounting to ninety-five, of whom 78 were discharged cured; besides relieving near 300 out-patients. If the subscriptions should increase, they purpose to extend their plan to the greater operations in surgery. As no personal application is intended to be made in behalf of this charity, the subscriptions and benefactions will continue to be received by the treasurer, at the Bath and Somersetshire Bank in Milford-street.

The *Theatre*, situated in Orchard-street, is established by royal patent granted to John Palmer, esq; Comptroller of the General Post-Office; William Keasberry, and William Dimond, esqrs. The form of it, as far as the pit and boxes extend, is semicircular; the front on the sides of the stage are adorned with columns of the Dorick and Ionick orders, and the ornaments are expressive of and bear analogy to the amusements of the place. It is furnished with a large lobby or waiting-room, with proper retiring-rooms, and at the top of the house are ventilators. In short, nothing is omitted that can contribute either to its beauty or convenience. The whole was designed and executed by Mr. Palmer, architect; and it is universally allowed, for its size, to be as complete a theatre as any in Europe. The days of performance are in general *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*.

Messrs. Palmer, Keasberry, and Dimond, have also the lease of the Bristol theatre, for the term of the patent; so that they are enabled (by keeping their comedians together, who perform during the summer at Bristol three times a week, and every Monday during the Bath season) to employ a numerous and

very respectable company ;—and many instances have occurred where the London theatres have been indebted to Bath for their best performers.

At a little distance from the New Assembly-Rooms, in Montpellier-Row, is a large and commodious *Riding-School*, kept by Mr. Dash, where Ladies and Gentlemen amuse themselves every morning, and are instructed in the art of horsemanship ; the days for Gentlemen are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays ; for Ladies, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The terms for those who learn to ride, and ride the managed horse, are three guineas for sixteen lessons, or 5s. 3d. a single lesson : Those whose horses are kept at livery here, are allowed to ride them in the school gratis.

Adjoining the Riding-School is an elegant and commodious *Tennis-Court*, which was opened for play in the year 1777 ; the plan and dimensions are the same as that of the Duke of Orleans in Paris. Here are dressing-rooms, dresses, and every necessary to render it complete and agreeable.

At Ryles's Riding-School in Monmouth-street, Ladies and Gentlemen are taught to ride with grace and elegance ; and may also exercise their horses in his Ride at one guinea for the season.

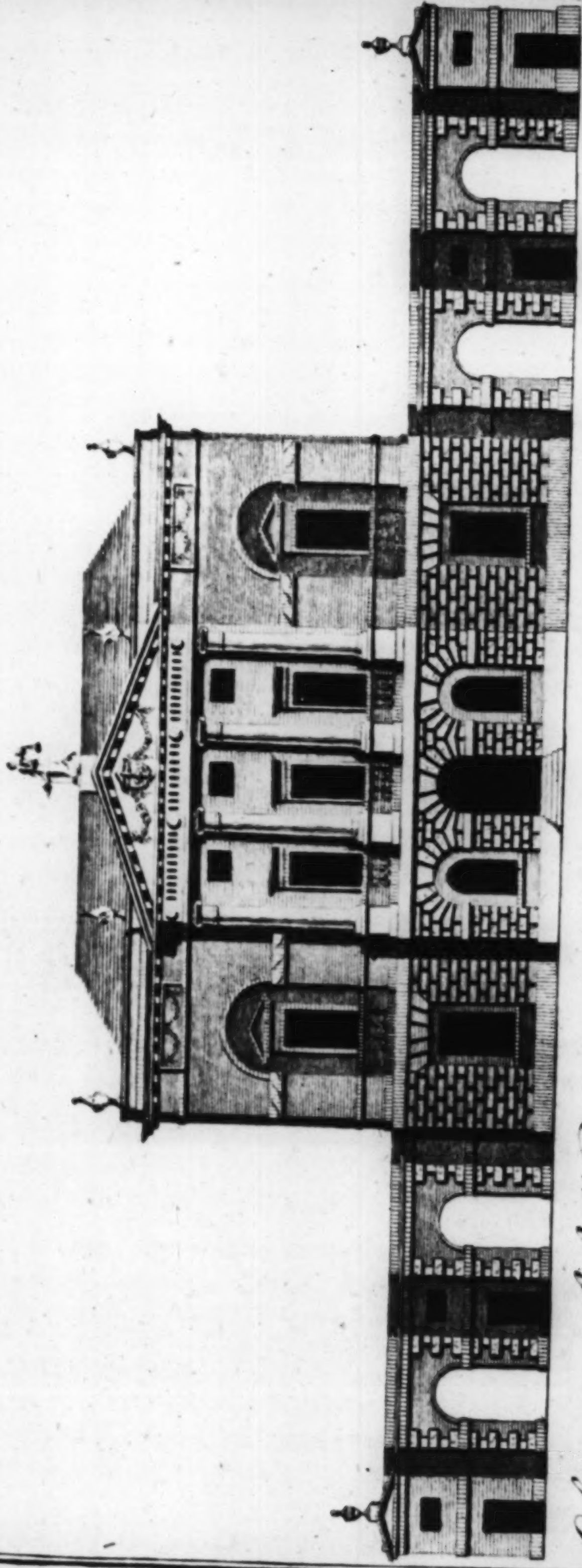
The OLD GUILDHALL of this city, which was built after a plan of the celebrated Inigo Jones, was situated in the High-street, directly between the present Green-Market, and the Christopher Inn ; but the Corporation finding this hall and its offices too small, and its situation very inconvenient for carriages passing through the city, came to a resolution a few years since to erect a new one on the east side of High-street, and the first stone was laid by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, attended by the rest of the Corporation, on the 11th day of February 1766.

A total stop was put to this building till the year 1775, when orders were given for fresh designs to be made by Mr. Thomas Baldwin, city architect, and which being approved of were carried into execution.*

At the north and south ends are two wings 52 feet long each. The basement story consists of a noble kitchen, furnished with every necessary, and all other convenient offices.

* The elevation of the hall appears in the plate annexed.

The



Elevation of the West Front of the New Guild Hall at Bath, Som.

T. Baldwin Junr. del.

J. Collyer sculp



The ground story consists of a vestibule, a justiciary-room, a drawing-room for the Mayor, town-clerk's office, deputy town-clerk's office, and common clerk's office, with a drawing-room for the jury, record-room, and lobby near the grand stair-case for the Mayor's officers to wait in.

The principal story consists of a banqueting or ball-room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 31 feet high, superbly finished and ornamented in the modern taste. On the west-side of which is a drawing-room, used also as a council-room.

In the banqueting-room over one of the chimney-pieces is preserved the head of Minerva, cast in metal, a very curious piece of antiquity, that was dug up in Stall-street, opposite the Three-Tuns, in the year 1725.

His late Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, on account of the respect shewn him when at Bath, presented to the Corporation a magnificent wrought gilt cup and salver, which are used at the publick entertainments.

The city is governed by the Mayor, Recorder, (Earl Camden) and Aldermen, besides twenty Common-Council; the number of Aldermen (out of which the Mayor and two Justices are chosen) is not to exceed ten, or be less than four, and a Town-clerk. The present town-clerk is John Jefferys, esq.—From among the Common-Council, (except the senior, who is always Chamberlain) are yearly chosen two Bailiffs or Sheriffs, and two Constables. The representatives in Parliament for the city are elected by the Corporation: the present representatives are, Lord Viscount Bayham, and Lord Weymouth.

A Court of Record is held at the Town-hall every Monday, which has cognizance of all personal actions within the said city or its liberties, in case the debt or damages exceed or amount to 40s. Of this Court the Town-clerk is the Prothonotary, and the Serjeants at Mace for the time being are the attornies. There is also a Court of Requests, for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts under 40s. within the city and liberties.

Two fairs are held here annually, viz. on the 14th of February, and the 10th of July. The principal markets are kept on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions, generally at moderate prices. Fresh butter (equal to any in England) is brought in from the country every morning; and the butchers who live in the city supply the inhabitants with the best of meat every day in the week. The markets for fish are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and
are

are thought to excel those of any inland town in the kingdom, as well in the goodness as the quantity of the sea-fish brought to it, and the fresh water fish daily taken from the river Avon.

There are five Banks established in Bath; the first, called the *Bath Bank*, was opened March 1, 1768; the firm Cam, Whitehead, Phillot, and Lowder, and is situated at the lower corner of Milsom-street. The second, called the *Bath and Somerset Bank*, was opened March 27, 1775; the firm Horlock, Anderson, and Co. and is situated in the centre of Somerset-Buildings in Milsom-street. The third, called the *Bath City Bank*, was opened Nov. 5, 1776; the firm Cross, Son, and Bayley; and is situated in the Abbey Church-yard. The fourth was first established in Wade's-Passage in May 1783, under the firm of Wm. and Robert Clement, since removed to High-street, and continued by Robert Clement. The fifth in Bladud's-Buildings, called *Bladud Bank*, established March 25th, 1790, the firm Atwood, Abraham, Collett, Salmon, and Harris.

The Grove, near the Abbey-Church, is called Orange-Grove, from an obelisk erected by the late Richard Nash, esq; in compliment to the Prince of Orange, who came here for his health just before he married the Princess-Royal of England, and received great benefit from the waters. On this obelisk is the following inscription:—

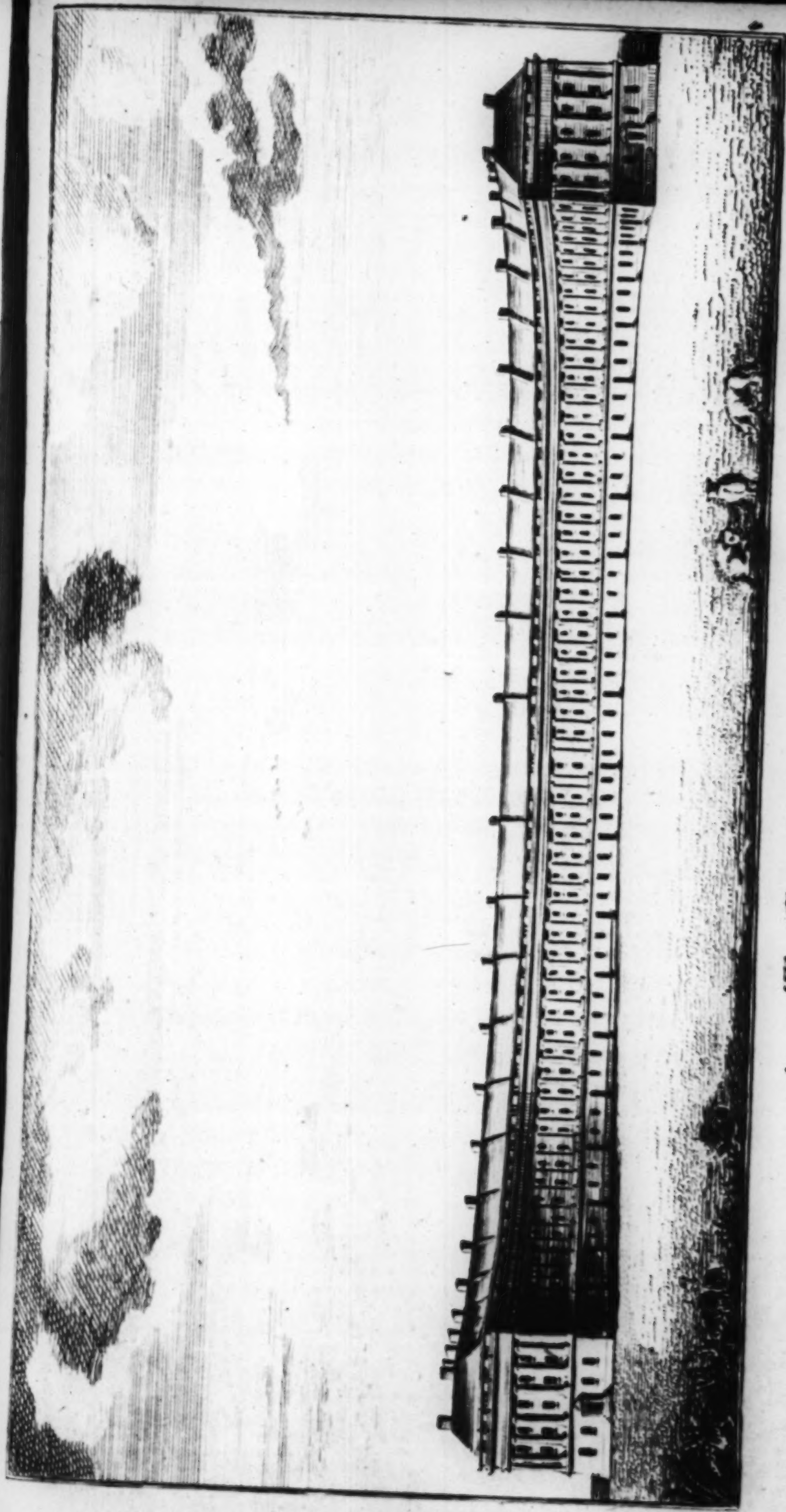
In Memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium potu
Favente DEO,
Ovante BRITANNIA,
Feliciter Restituae.
M.DCC.XXXIV.

Thus translated:

*In memory of the happy restoration
of the health of the PRINCE of
ORANGE, by the drinking of the
Bath Waters, through the favour of
GOD, and to the great joy of BRI-
TAIN. 1734.*

On the other side of the New Bridge, erected by William Pultney, esq; across the Avon, is a publick garden, called *Spring-Gardens*, very pleasantly and judiciously laid out by Mr. Pritchard, for the summer amusement and recreation of the inhabitants and company in this city, who may walk here the whole season on paying a subscription of three shillings.—Those who do not subscribe, pay six-pence for admission, and receive a ticket that entitles them to any thing they choose of that value. Here are publick breakfasts and publick tea, attended with horns and clarionets, during the summer, the days uncertain; and also one publick evening every week with illuminations, fire-works, and entertainments, similar to the London Vauxhall.

To



The Royal Crescent.



To the left of the New-Bridge is the Prison, a large and convenient building, 60 feet in front, and 80 in depth, with a spacious court-yard.

Within these last fifty years, the city of Bath has so considerably increased in the number of its inhabitants, that it is become one of the *most agreeable* as well as *polite* places in the kingdom;—owing chiefly to the elegant neatness of its buildings, and the accommodations for strangers, which are superior to those of any city in Europe.

Mr. *Wood* was reckoned one of the first architects of his time. His first step in the improvement of our buildings, was the beginning to build Queen-square, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 27th of January 1729, and is a magnificent pile of building.—In this square is a pleasure ground encompassed by iron pallisadoes, in the centre of which is an obelisk, 70 feet high, on which is the following inscription cut in marble:—

*In memory of honours bestowed,
And in gratitude for benefits conferred in this city,
By his Royal Highness
F R E D E R I C K, Prince of W A L E S,
And his Royal Consort,
In the Year 1738,
This Obelisk is erected by
R I C H A R D N A S H, Esq.*

After the building of the Square, Mr. Wood (having secured the property of the ground for leasing to builders) planned several streets contiguous thereto; and on the 10th of March 1739, laid the foundation of the North and South Parades, Pierpoint-street, Duke-street, &c. which he lived to see completed: And some time before his death, which was in May 1754, he laid out the plan for erecting that beautiful circular pile of building, called the King's Circus, the houses of which are built uniform and consist of three orders, viz. the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, with every enrichment of each order. In the centre of this circle is a reservoir of water, arched over, and fed by two or three fine springs, which supply the whole neighbourhood. There are three streets which have a communication with the Circus, viz. Gay-street, Bennet-street, and Brock-street; the first of which leads to Queen-square, the next to the New-Rooms and the buildings in Lansdown-road, and the latter to the Royal Crescent,* a noble pile, built in an elliptical form, with one order of Ionic pillars supporting the upper cornice, and commanding as fine a prospect as the fancy can conceive.

* The Elevation of this Building may be seen in the annexed plate.

Since the Royal Crescent was finished, another elegant pile of buildings has been completed and inhabited, called Catharine-place, situated behind Brock-street, in a very airy and healthy situation; at the north side of this building is a new street called Rivers-street, and another called Burlington-street, at the top of which is a new range of buildings, called Portland-Place, consisting of several very large capital houses. Above which, to the left of the road leading to Lansdown, is nearly finished, a new Crescent, called Lansdown-Place; and on the opposite side of the road, near Beacon-hill, a third Crescent is building, called Camden-Place; all commanding prospects equally beautiful, if not as extensive, as any buildings in the kingdom.†

An elegant row of houses is just finished beyond the Royal Crescent, called Marlborough-Buildings.

The plan of Mr. Baldwin, architect, for building, in a stile of great elegance, several new streets, a square, a circus, and crescent, in Bathwick-meadows, the property of Mr. Pulteney, is going forward with great expedition. Ground is also taken for a great number of houses in other new-intended streets, and there seems a great probability that the whole design will in a few years be carried into execution. Argyle-buildings, Laura-place, Great Pulteney-street, Henrietta-street, Grove-street, Cheap-side, &c. are in great part finished, and many of the houses inhabited.

There is also now building, from the plan of Mr. Palmer, architect, behind the Royal Crescent and adjoining Lady Huntingdon's burying-ground, a new building, to be called St. James's-square; with several streets contiguous, which will lead to Lansdown-Place.

The ashlar stone, with which all the houses are built, is dug from quarries on the hills around this city.

IMPROVEMENTS *to be made in the* OLD CITY of BATH.

In order to make the avenues and passages as commodious as possible, the Corporation procured in the Session of 1789, a new act of Parliament for Improving the Old Town, and for making five new streets:—

† For the names and situation of the streets, new buildings, &c. the reader is referred to the New Plan of the City, with all the new buildings, printed on a sheet of royal paper, to be had of W. Taylor, at his Library in Church-street, Bath.

The first of these streets is intended to lead from Burton-street, near the General Hospital, to Stall-street;

The second, to lead from the west-side of Stall-street, near the White-Hart-lane, to the Cross-Bath;

The third, to lead from the north-side of the said Cross-Bath, to Westgate-street;

The fourth, to lead from the south-side of the Cross-Bath, to a place or way called the Borough-wall; and

The fifth, to lead from the west-side of Stall-street aforesaid, near Bell-Tree-lane, to the Borough-wall.

And for the widening, enlarging, and rendering more convenient and commodious several other streets, ways, and passages, and for improving the Pump-Rooms, and making Areas for preserving the Baths.

Since the passing of the above act, the old houses in Cheap-street have been taken down, and rebuilt in a neat and elegant stile, and the street rendered very commodious for the passing of carriages, &c. Great progress is also made in the street that is to front the New Pump-Room and New Baths, which is to lead to the Cross-Bath.

To defray the charge of these improvements, more than 80,000*l.* is to be expended, which the Corporation are empowered to borrow on their own estates, and on the credit of an additional half toll on all carriages and horses (except loaded waggon, carts, and horses loaded coming to market) and a double Sunday's toll, on the turnpike-gates.

The act of parliament for paving, cleansing and lighting the city and its liberties, is strictly adhered to; and a regular night-watch patrols the different streets every half hour to preserve the publick peace.

A Society for the protection of persons and property, in this city and neighbourhood, from felons, forgers, receivers of stolen goods, cheats, swindlers, highwaymen, &c. called *The Bath Society of Guardians*, has been established these six years past, by a voluntary subscription from the inhabitants of 5*s.* each annually, and from those in the suburbs of 7*s.* 6*d.* which entitles every subscriber to his expences in advertising, apprehending, and prosecuting offenders. Mr. Meyler, bookseller, in the Grove, is Secretary.

The Society instituted in this city for the *Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, is the first out of London in this kingdom. The number of subscribing members

members are nearly three hundred, among whom are twenty-three noblemen, and twenty-eight members of parliament.—The Earl of Ailesbury is the President, and Mr. Matthews the Secretary; at whose house (known by the name of *Hetling-House*, next the Hot Bath Pump-Room) the meetings are held; and where any gentleman may have the Book of Rules, Orders, lists of Premiums and Members. This respectable Society have published five large volumes in octavo of their correspondents' letters, chiefly on agricultural subjects, which are highly esteemed, illustrated with copper-plates; and may be had of any bookseller, price 28s. in boards.

The publick roads about Bath have been much improved within these few years, and the access to the hills, Claverton and Lansdown, (which was formerly very difficult) is now rendered safe, easy, and pleasant, either on horseback or in carriages. The air that you breathe in on these hills is very beneficial to invalids, who ride to restore their health.

Lansdown is one of the most conspicuous and happily situated hills in the west of England, and famous for the number of sheep fattened by its delicate herbage. On this Down, on the 10th of August, is annually held a very large Fair, noted for selling great quantities of fine cheese, horses, &c. — From hence you have a fine view of the Bristol channel, city of Bristol, part of Wales, and great part of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Wiltshire; and there is one point of view where the cities of Bath and Bristol may be seen at the same time.

This Down takes its name from a Monument of free-stone erected on it by George Lord Lansdown, in memory of a battle fought here between the King's and the Parliament forces, on the 5th of July 1643, as explained by the inscriptions which follow. On the King's side, which was commanded by the Marquis of Hertford, the King's horse was so shaken, that of 2000 which were upon the field in the morning, there were not above 600 left after the action; occasioned by a regiment of cuirassiers commanded by Sir Arthur Haslerig, which were so compleatly armed, that they were called the *regiment of lobsters*. On the other hand the Marquis drove Sir Wm. Waller, the parliament general, from his post, and compelled him to retire into Bath.



On the North Tablet are the following Lines.

When now th' incens'd rebels proudly came
Down like a torrent, without bank or dam;
When undeserv'd success urg'd on their force,
That thunder must come down to stop their course,
Or GRANVILLE must step in, then GRANVILLE stood,
And with himself oppos'd and check'd the flood.
Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
Either o'ercomes or does itself expire.
His courage work'd like flames, cast heat about,
Here, there, on this, on that side, none gave out;
Not any pike in that renowned stand,
But took new force from his inspiring hand;
Soldier encourag'd soldier, man urg'd man,
And he urg'd all: so far example can.
Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound, did fall,
He was the butt, the mark, the aim of all.
His soul this while retir'd from cell to cell,
At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
But the devoted band, enrag'd the more
From that his fate, plied hotter that before,
And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield,
Each sought an honour'd grave, and gain'd the field.
Thus he being fall'n, his actions fought anew,
And the dead conquer'd whilst the living flew.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, 1643.

Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his own bark a navy did defy.
When now encompass'd round he victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conqu'ring blood;
Till all his purple current dry'd and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand?
Thy grandfire fills the seas, and thou the land.

• Sir R. Granville.

MARTIN LLEWELLYN, 1643.

“To the immortal Memory” &c. [as inserted in the print.]

The following is on the South Tablet.

“In this battle, on the King's part, were more officers and gentlemen of quality slain than private men; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of Sir Beville Granville: He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, were the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so publick, that no accident which happened could make any impression on him; and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so: In a word, a brighter courage and a gentler disposition were

never

never married together, to make the most chearful and innocent conversation."—*Clarendon's Hist.* vol. ii.

On the West side are trophies of war; on the East, the King's arms, and those of Granville.

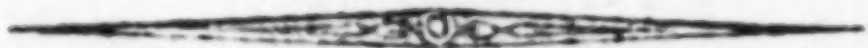
This monument stands within a square of 21 feet.—Near it are still to be seen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons in 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious King Arthur.

Claverton Down is also a very pleasant and agreeable airing for invalids, by whom it is much frequented: it takes its name from a little village situated in the vale beyond it, and commands a delightful prospect of the city of Bath, and the vale between Bath and Bristol.—To the right, as you ascend this Down, is a seat that belonged to the late Ralph Allen, esq; but now to the Rev. Stafford Smith, called Prior-Park, which commands a most beautiful and picturesque prospect of the vale beneath and the surrounding hills, the city of Bath being the chief object.

There are many other rides about this city,* more agreeable than the above downs in cold tempestuous weather, being sheltered by the hills on each side, viz. to the village of Kelston, the lower road to Bristol, the London road, and the new road from Lambridge to and beyond Swainswick.

These rides afford a great variety of picturesque views of hills clothed with hanging woods, fruitful valleys, and the Avon flowing beneath in a serpentine direction.

In the street leading to Claverton-Down, is a fine Cold Bath, kept by Mr. Greenaway, which is supplied by a spring of excellent water.



The following are the regulations which the chairmen of Bath are subject to, by a late act of parliament.

The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, or any five or more of them, whereof the Mayor for the time being to be one, shall license all, or any person or persons who shall carry or keep any glass chair, or bath chair, within the said city of Bath, or the liberties or precincts thereof, the charge of every such licence is not to exceed the sum of *three shillings*, which is to be paid by every respective chairman, besides the duty of 5s. for the stamps:

* For a particular description of the situation of the villages near Bath, we must refer the reader to a Map of five miles round the city, sold by W. TAYLOR, bookseller, at his Library in Church-street,

and the number of glass and bath chairs so licensed shall not be under 70:† The said licence shall be granted for the term of one year, from the date of each respective licence, and no longer.

The chairs thus licensed are to have a mark of distinction, by figure or otherwise, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall think proper; and the said mark shall be placed on the back of every chair, or in the most conspicuous and convenient place to be taken notice of. And if any person or persons presume to carry any glass or bath chair within the city of Bath, the liberties or precincts thereof, without such leave or licence; for every such offence, he or they shall forfeit the sum of *thirteen shillings and fourpence*. And the chairmen shall keep such stands or places with their chairs, as the Mayor and Justices of the said city for the time being, shall, by any writing under their hands, to be affixed up on the Guildhall, and in the Pump-Room, order, direct, and appoint; and if any chairman refuse to obey such orders, for every such offence he shall forfeit *ten shillings*; and upon complaint, the justices of the said city may suspend any of the said chairmen from working, for any time not exceeding forty days.

No chairman can demand for any one fare, to or from any part within the walls of the said city, or to any place not exceeding 500 yards, more than *sixpence*; and for any greater length not exceeding one measured mile, or 1760 yards, *one shilling*; and no more than *sixpence* for every half hour's waiting. No chairman shall be obliged to carry any chair out of the liberties of the said city on the north and west side thereof; nor farther than the foot of Beechen-cliff, Widcombe-hill, Claverton-down, and Bathwick-down, on the east and south side of the city.

Any person the said chairmen shall carry, may cause them to stop as often as he or she shall require, so as such persons do not detain the chair above ten minutes in every *sixpenny* fare, or twenty minutes in every *twelvepenny* fare; and in case any chairman shall refuse to carry any such fare, or shall exact, demand, or take, more than the rates prescribed by act of parliament, or shall utter any abusive language, or offer any other insult to the person he so carries, such chairman so offending and being convicted thereof, by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, before the Mayor and Aldermen, shall for every such offence forfeit *ten shillings*, one moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the poor of the city.

† The present number of licensed chairs is upwards of 150.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to pay any chairmen the money justly due for carrying in their chair; or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break, any such chair, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor and Aldermen, on complaint thereof, to grant a warrant to bring before them the person against whom such complaint shall be made, and upon proof made by one or more witnesses upon oath, to award reasonable satisfaction to the parties grieved for his damage and costs; and upon refusal to pay and make such satisfaction, to issue out warrants of distress, to levy the same on the offender's goods and chattles; and for want of distress, to commit the party or parties so offending to prison for one month, or until such satisfaction be made: such penalty to be applied to and for the use of the poor of the parish.

Any gentleman may use a chair of his own, and appoint his own chairmen, (entering the same in the office of the clerk of the peace) but such chairmen must not carry any other fare than such person and his family so hiring them, on pain of forfeiting for every such offence *ten shillings*.

All prosecutions for any offence must be commenced within three months after the offence; and all disputes are to be heard and finally determined by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. who attend at the Guildhall every Monday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for this and other purposes.

The following table of distances is inserted, to prevent any imposition from or disputes with the chairmen.

From the Front Door of Mr. HEAVEN'S ROOM,

Yards.

To the North-east corner of Queen-Square, through Bridewell-lane, is	508
To No. 5 in Great Pulteney-street, on the right hand, is	506
To Bath House No. 2 in Great Pulteney-street, on the left hand, is	496
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	596
To the north end of Belmont-Row, is	876
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	702
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	301

From the PUMP-ROOM,

To the north-east corner of Queen-Square, through Bridewell-lane, is	521
To the south-east corner of Queen-Square, through ditto, is	419
To the door that goes into Spring-Gardens, is	483
To No. 1 in Great Pulteney-street, on the right hand, is	510
To No. 5 in Lower Charles-street, is	502
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	540

	Yards.
To the north end house in Belmont-Row, is	822
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	513
To the Angel-inn over the Bridge, is	548
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	490
To the last house on the South-Parade, is	502

From the GUIDHALL,

To the last house on the North-Parade, is	455
To the last house in Monmouth-street, is	553
To the north-west corner of Queen-Square, is	622
To the upper end of Belmont-row, is	722

From the GROVE COFFEE-HOUSE,

To the S. E. corner of Queen-Square, through Bridewell-lane, is	515
To the same corner of the Square, through Green-street, is	522
To the last house on the North-Parade, is	302
To the first house in Bladud's-Buildings, is	502
To the north end of Belmont-row, is	785
To Mr. Spackman's house in King's-mead-street, is	500
To the Bath and Somersetshire Bank in Milsom-street, is	490
To No. 3 in Great Pulteney-street, on the right hand, is	405

From the NEW ROOMS,

To the center house in the Royal Crescent, is	506
To the first house on Walcot-Parade, is	720
To the first house in Charles-street, on the left hand, is	673
To the lower house in Bond-street, is	538
To the last house in River-street, on the right hand through Margaret's-Buildings, is	457
To the south-west corner house in Queen-Square, is	520
To the Bear-inn, through Milsom-street, is	677
To the Town-hall, through Broad-street, is	700
To the last house on the Queen's-Parade, is	488

From the OCTAGON CHAPEL,

To the first house in Brock-street, on the right hand, is	523
To the center house in Westgate-Buildings, is	400
To the last house in Belmont-row, is	534
To the first house on St. James's-Parade, is	517
To the first house in Axford's-Buildings, is	584
To the last house in New King-street, is	598
To No. 12 in Paragon-Buildings, is	504

From the THEATRE,

To the Bear inn, is	418
To the first house in Milsom-street, on the left hand, is	573
To the first house in Kingsmead-street, is	700

A concise

A concise Description of the City of BRISTOL, and the HOT-WELLS, also the MONUMENTS of ANTIQUITY, and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, in the Environs of Bath.

THE City of Bristol is 13 miles from Bath, and is the second city in England for trade, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It lay in two counties [Somerset and Gloucester] before it was made a city and county of itself, which was in the reign of Edward the Third.

The Cathedral, which is situated in College-Green, was formerly the collegiate church of St. Augustine's Monastery; but when dissolved by Henry the Eighth, and erected into the See of a Bishop, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of a Bishop, Dean, Prebendaries, &c.

There are in this city eighteen churches, the chief is *St. Mary Redcliffe*, without the walls, built in the reign of Henry the sixth, by *William Cannings*, Esq; Alderman of the city; to whose memory there is a very fine monument in it, recording, besides, his great benefactions to the city. This is a magnificent structure, in the Gothick taste, the workmanship so exquisite, the roof so artificially vaulted with stone, and the tower so high, that we may say with Camden, it is the finest parish church in the kingdom. The altar consists of three fine pictures, painted by Hogarth.

In the centre of Queen-Square, (which is as large as any square in London, except Lincoln's-Inn) is a curious equestrian statue of King William the Third, cast in copper, standing on a base and pediment of Portland stone, and reckoned a fine piece of workmanship. On the north side is the Custom-house, and in the middle are many pleasing walks shaded with trees.

In Corn-street is a regular Exchange, built entirely of free-stone by the late Mr. Wood, architect of Bath, with four entrances into it, and rooms for brokers, underwriters, &c. The first stone was laid in 1740, and it was opened in September 1743. This structure, with spacious apartments at the entrance, one for a Tavern, the other for a Coffee-House, is reckoned the completest of its kind in Europe.

The Quay, which is more than half a mile in length, is thought to be the most commodious in England.

Here are besides many other capital publick edifices, and numerous charitable institutions, highly deserving notice; but our narrow limits will not permit us to describe them particularly. We shall therefore only observe, that there are seventeen hospitals

tals, schools, and alms-houses, endowed by different people; but the greatest benefactor was Mr. *Edward Colston*, a Bristol merchant, whose extensive charities are not perhaps to be equalled by any person; his name indeed is an honour to humanity, and his good deeds will be held in everlasting remembrance.

About a mile and a half from this city is the *Hotwells*, well known for the efficacy of its waters; which are a specifick for the dysentery, spitting of blood, consumptions, coughs, diabetes, &c. and are excellent in inflammations, and scorbutic cases, being impregnated by the lime-stone quarries through which they run with a soft alkaline quality. The spring rises perpendicularly out of the rock in the sloping bank of the river Avon, between high and low water-mark, where the river makes its entrance between those stupendous cliffs of rocks, which seem to have been torn asunder by the violence of an earthquake.

The season for drinking the water is from March to September, when the place is much frequented by the nobility and gentry; two Assembly-rooms are erected contiguous to the Wells, where they have balls, concerts, publick breakfasts, &c. during the season. Here are many excellent lodging-houses, as well as at the delightful village of Clifton, on the hill above.

Beyond the Wells are tremendous rocks, (known by the name of St. Vincent's Rocks) extending a vast way on each side the river Avon, where is found in great abundance that beautiful fossil called Bristol stone.

About five miles from Bristol is Lord Clifford's elegant house and gardens, at King's-Weston, in the neighbourhood of which is one of the richest, most picturesque, variegated, and extensive prospects in the kingdom; commanding, at one view, the Bristol Channel, the mouth of the rivers Severn and Avon, the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and a vast line of the Welsh coast and counties.

FARLEY-CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE, Six miles from Bath.

At what time this castle was erected, or who was its builder, is not certainly known. If one may judge from the extent of its ruins, it seems surprising so little should be said of it in history. The first account of it is no farther back than the 16th of Edward the Third, at which time Farley appears to have been the property of Lord Berghersh; it was sold by his granddaughter the sole heir, with other estates, to Robert Lord Hungerford, and the present proprietor is — Frampton, esq.

The

The chapel in this castle consists of a single aisle, the cieling of which is ornamented with (what was once) a fine painting of the resurrection. This chapel was the burying-place of the Hungerfords, and many other principal persons: Here is a very handsome monument in the recess, representing a man and his wife of the Hungerford family carved in white marble, recumbent on a black marble slab. In a vault beneath the chapel, to which the descent is from without, are six leaden coffins exactly resembling those inclosing Egyptian mummies. In the chapel stands a chest of old armour, brought from the castle, on opening of which were found three original letters written by *Oliver Cromwell*; two of them, it is said, were lent to a gentleman who never returned them, the third is preserved in a frame by the woman who shews the chapel, and the following is a copy:

“S I R,

“I am very sorye my occasions will not permit mee to return to you as I would; I have not yet fully spoken with the gentleman I sent to wait upon you; when I shall doe itt I shall be enabled to be more particular, being unwillinge to detaine youre servant any longer. With my service to youre Lady and family, I take leave, and rest

“Your affectionate servant,

“July 30, 1652.

“O. CROMWELL.”

“For my Honnerd Frind Mr. Hungerford the Elder, These.”

STANTON-DREW, SOMERSETSHIRE,

Is eight miles from Bath. At this place is a piece of antiquity, supposed to be the remains of a Druid's temple, much in the same form as that at Stonehenge, consisting of a circle of large pillars, about six feet high, each of which seems to have made a diameter of 90 paces, though there is no appearance of a ditch. The remains of this monument, among the common people, bears the name of a Wedding, from a tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the company were changed into pillars of stone.

BOW-WOOD, WILTSHIRE,

The seat of the Marquis of LANSDOWN.

This elegant seat is 18 miles from Bath, in the London road to Calne; it has within these few years been very much enlarged, and the park made very extensive, in which is an elegant mausoleum erected to the memory of the late Earl of Shelburne, who is interred there. A fine piece of water has been lately made in it, and the whole has undergone many other splendid improvements.

BADMINTON,

BADMINTON, GLOCESTERSHIRE,
The seat of his Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT,

Is about 13 miles from Bath. The Mansion-house is very noble, and furnished with a number of fine family and other paintings. The park is very extensive, the walks extremely pleasant, and the gardens elegant. When King William III. passed that way, he said to the Duke at that time, that he did not wonder he never came to court, as he had so stately a palace of his own.

About a mile from the Duke of Beaufort's, upon the top of the hill, in the parish of Little Sodbury, there is a large square camp very perfect, supposed to have been made in the civil wars, containing about 12 acres within the fortification; it is double ditched, is very deep, and in some places 40 feet wide, and the distance between the two ditches 80 feet; part of the camp extends into the parish of Old Sodbury: And about half a mile from hence, in the parish of Horton, is a lesser square camp, of eight acres, singly ditched. From both these camps are very fine prospects over the vale of Berkley, and the river Severn.

CORSHAM-HOUSE, WILTSHIRE,
The Seat of PAUL METHUEN, esq.

This edifice is situated ten miles from Bath, and four from Chippenham, in a most agreeable part of Wiltshire. The palace of Ethelred, one of the Saxon Kings, and after the Conquest, the retiring place of the Earls of Cornwall, stood near the site of the present mansion, which appears from an inscription on the south front to have been built in the year 1582. In the last century it was one of the seats of Sir Edward Hungerford. It has been much improved by its Present proprietor, who has added an apartment 70 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 24 high, for the reception of his pictures, which are reckoned the finest collection in the west of England. The park and gardens afford a variety of picturesque and beautiful prospects.

STOURHEAD, or STOURTON, WILTSHIRE,
The Seat of Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, bart.

This Seat (which is 25 miles from Bath) is not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well designed for pleasure and convenience. In the drawing-room is a very curious cabinet which formerly belonged to the famous Pope Sixtus Quintus; on which are paintings of the Pope and others of the Peretti family, the last of whom was a nun, who gave it to a convent at Rome, from whence Mr. Hoare purchased it. In this and the other apartments are a number of fine paintings, by the first masters.

Opposite

Opposite the west front of the house is a lawn of considerable extent, on each side of which are planted rows of Scotch firs, and at the end is an obelisk, 100 feet high, encircled by a range of elms. From the obelisk, through an avenue, you discover a most enchanting prospect of a pavillion, at the foot of which is a fine piece of water, and over it is a bridge, formed of one arch wonderfully light, and easy of ascent; leaving this bridge, you enter into a shrubbery, which leads along the confines of the river, and brings you to a most romantick grotto, in one apartment of which to the right are these lines:—

“ Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep,
 “ And to the murmur of these waters sleep:
 “ Oh! spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave,
 “ And drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

The figure of the nymph herself is elegantly formed, and the waters tinkling round her, with the gloom and stillness of the place, has an effect that is pleasingly melancholy to the imagination. Quitting this grotto, which is in the truest stile of rural simplicity, you next ascend a flight of steps into the shrubbery, which leading along the borders of the river, brings you to the pantheon, where you see at one view the choicest assemblage of beauties: In the front is an elegant formed piece of water, with the cavern of Neptune, a temple dedicated to Flora; and on the right an antient cross in imitation of Egyptian granite, a handsome stone bridge, the Temple of Apollo, and a profusion of groves properly diversified and adapted to their situations.

In some part of the pleasure ground you enter the bosom of a gloomy wood, formed for midnight contemplation, which leads you by a gentle ascent to a rustick pile called the Convent, in which is a good painting dug out of the ruins of Glastonbury-Abbey, and an antient drawing of our Saviour. From the Convent you descend into an extensive wilderness, which leads to the summit of the brow on which Alfred's Tower is placed; the building is triangular, of modern date, and built in brick; the height is 155 feet, and the number of steps 121. Nothing can be conceived more striking than the prospects from every side of this structure, round one turret of which, for the benefit of the view, a gallery has been railed in, in the securest manner. Over the portal on the outside is the following inscription:

“ Alfred the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his
 “ standard against Danish invaders: to him we owe the origin
 “ of juries, and the creation of a naval force. Alfred, the light
 “ of

“ of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a Christian, the father
 “ of his people, and the founder of the English monarchy and
 “ liberties.”

From Alfred's Tower to the house, the eye is charmed with a number of delightful views; and in many other parts of the garden are interspersed, temples, statues, and other buildings, which altogether display the most exquisite taste.

FONTHILL, WILTSHIRE,
 The Seat of **WILLIAM BECKFORD, esq.**

This seat was in the time of the late William Beckford, esq; (twice Lord-Mayor of London) burnt down on Feb. 12th, 1755, when nearly finished; but is now rebuilt very magnificently. The loss was computed at 30,000l. The whole building is of stone dug out of quarries not half a mile distant; the plan is elegant and superb. There are many remarkable fine marble chimney-pieces, by Rysback and other artists, and in the chief rooms are a number of valuable pictures. The grotto and the gardens are very beautiful, and the shrubbery continues round the park nearly three miles in a regular zig-zag. The river is not inelegantly shaped, and the whole conveys the idea of care and cultivation.

LONG-LEAT, WILTSHIRE,
 The Seat of the **MARQUIS of BATH.**

This noble seat is 17 miles from Bath, in the road to Stourton; it is an ancient and magnificent structure, and for the size and number of apartments is equal perhaps to any house in England. The paintings in general are tolerably good, especially a head of the unfortunate Jane Shore; this picture, indeed, is worthy of admiration, not so much for its execution or design, as for the beauty, humility, and resignation, which are divinely worked in the countenance. — This Seat has been greatly improved by the celebrated Mr. Browne; the park is very extensive and well planted, the water pleasingly disposed, and the whole forms a pleasing scene of beauty and magnificence.

CITY of WELLS, 20 miles from Bath.

This city has one of the finest Cathedrals in England; the west front is certainly very magnificent, and has ever been admired for its antient imagery, being an entire pile of statues; but the taste being rudely Gothick, it does not strike a common observer with either elegance or simplicity; the outside carries a
venerable

venerable and awful look, and the inside is carefully attended to, as well with respect to neatness as conveniency.

Two miles from this city, in one of the Mendip hills, is the famous cavern called **WOOKEY-HOLE**, one of the greatest natural curiosities in England. In this subterraneous cavern are a number of incrustations, representing different figures, particularly the tomb, as they call it, of the Old Witch of Wookey, who is said to have resided here.

About three miles from Wells, are the stupendous *Cliffs of Cheddar*, well worthy observation.

Six miles distant from Wells, are *the ruins of Glastonbury-Abbey*, formerly the richest and most magnificent in the world: The time of its foundation is not certainly known, but it was most liberally endowed by King Ina, who built the great church; it was likewise benefited by Edward the Elder, Eldred, Edgar, and other Saxon Kings and Nobles; but at the Conquest, King William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and in 1083, made one Tustin, a Norman, abbot thereof. The abbot's kitchen is now more entire than any other part of the building, and was probably of more modern construction.

On a hill near the town, was a church dedicated to St. Michael, where Richard Whiting, the last and most celebrated Abbot, and whose hospitality was so great, that he often entertained 500 horsemen at a time, was hanged by order of Henry VIII. for having let fall some hasty expressions when the King's Commissioners arrived to seize upon his revenues. The walls of the church are fallen to decay, but the tower is still standing, which is called Glastonbury Torr, and serves as a land-mark.

PIERCEFIELD, MONMOUTHSHIRE,

The Seat of ——— SMITH, esq; who will not suffer it to be seen on any day but Thursdays.

This seat is about twenty-six miles from Bath, just across the Severn, and near the town of Chepstow; it possesses the most beautiful and magnificent scenery, take it in all its parts and varieties, of any place in the kingdom. From a small shrubbery you are led to a spot railed in, called from its frightful eminence the Lover's Leap, the perpendicular height of which is computed at 300 feet. It commands the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, and looks down the latter to the Bristol channel, while stupendous rocks, immense woods, distant prospects, and all the softer beauties of elegant improvements, render Piercefield a scene that fills the beholder with the most ravishing admiration.

About

About six miles from PIERCEFIELD is the ABBEY of TINTERN, a most beautiful ruin situated in the bottom of a vale. Never did the eye behold a more venerable object than this Abbey presents on the entrance at the great door. Nothing remains now but the walls, some of the arches, and the stone casements of the windows; but the charming simplicity of the whole, with the native verdure of the turf, strike the delighted fancy; while festoons of evergreen tendrils, climbing through the interstices of the Gothic pillars, throw an awful solemnity round its head. This Abbey was founded by Walter Fitz-Richard de Clare, Lord of Caerwent and Monmouthshire, in the year 1113.

Strangers from London who visit Bath may have an opportunity when they return, (and they would travel only 15 miles out of the way) of seeing the fine seat and woods of Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester; the city of Oxford, that seminary which affords such a variety of elegant gratifications; and would be within a few miles of the Duke of Marlborough's superb palace at Blenheim, and the fine gardens of the Marquis of Buckingham at Stow. Or if they would like to take a different route through Salisbury, which is only 14 miles farther than the direct road, they might entertain themselves by visiting that wonderful curiosity Stonehenge, near which is the Duke of Queensbury's seat; and two miles from Salisbury is Wilton-House, the Seat of the Earl of Pembroke, in which are a greater number of antique busts, statues, and capital paintings, by the best masters, particularly Vandyke, than in any house in England. In the neighbourhood of Salisbury is likewise the antient seat of Lord Radnor, a house very well worthy observation.

The delightful Seats of Mr. Bampfylde at Hestercomb; Lady Tynte, at Halsewell; and the Earl of Egmont, at Enmore Castle; (all near Bridgewater) are well worthy the time and attention of a curious traveller:—The gardens and rural beauties at Hestercomb are the striking object. An hermitage in it, with the figure of an old witch painted in the center pannel, occasioned the following genteel compliment from the late Dr. Langhorne:

“O'er BAMPFYLDE's woods by various nature grac'd,
“A *witch* presides! but then that *witch* is *taste*.”

Enmore-Castle is remarkable for the peculiarity of its building, being a quadrangle of dark-coloured stone round a court; it is surrounded by a dry fosse 40 feet wide and 16 deep, from which are openings to all the offices, stables, &c. under the lawn.

Halsewell-

Haljeewell-House is beautifully situated, in the middle of an ornamented park, about two miles from Enmore. The rides in this park are very extensive, and command a great variety of beautiful prospects, and rich landscapes.

MIDDLE-HILL SPA,

Situated near the London road, in the village of Box.

About the year 1783, Mr. West, a baker, who had long resided here, had his house burnt down, and having erected another sunk a well for the purpose of having a convenient supply of water to carry on his trade: No water was found for a considerable time, some however was at last discovered at the depth of 80 feet, which flowed in such a quantity as to fill the well to the surface of the ground, and run out in a small stream; but it was so nauseous, and so salt to the taste, as to make it unfit for any culinary purpose. The proprietor had it in contemplation to fill up the well, but a circumstance occurred that induced him to look upon the water with a more favourable eye. A little boy, (the Bladdud of Middle-hill) who had been troubled with a strong scorbutick humour, to the pleasing surprise of his parents became perfectly free from any kind of eruption. His frequently dabbling in the stream that ran from the well caused them to imagine there might be some medicinal virtues in this hitherto despised spring; some gentlemen of the faculty were called in, who having analyzed the water, found it impregnated with neutral salts, and a portion of sulphur; having all but the chalybeate qualities of Cheltenham waters, but approaching nearer to those of Harrogate. It has been found serviceable in cures wherein purging sulphureous waters are recommended; such as foul eruptions on the skin, worms, acidity of the stomach with a costive habit, bilious complaints, scrophula, inflammations of the eyes, &c. Many cures have been performed by this water, and a few cases well attested, with a brief account of its qualities, have been published by that truly ingenious physician *Dr. Falconer*.

So excellent a mineral water, discovered within five miles of that happy asylum of the sick, the city of Bath, is to be regarded as an invaluable blessing. The proprietor has erected a pump-room over the spring, and also an elegant room for the company to resort to, with very excellent apartments for lodgers.

The spring rises on a pleasing eminence from a gravelly soil, with an aspect to the south-east; the situation is sheltered by the surrounding hills, but enjoys a delightful prospect.

HAVING

HAVING thus given a concise description of the city of Bath, and its environs, as well as of such particulars as were thought more immediately interesting to those who visit this city, the following short account of

RICHARD NASH, Esq;

the person to whom it is peculiarly indebted for its present flourishing state, will, it is presumed, add to the entertainment of every reader. The annexed portrait of him is taken from a picture in the Town-hall, painted by Mr. Hoare, and reckoned by every person that knew him to be a very great likeness.

RICHARD NASH, esq; was born in the town of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, on the 18th of October, in the year 1673. His father was a gentleman whose principal income arose from a partnership in a glass-house; his mother was niece to Col. Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell, in defending Pembroke-Castle against the rebels.

He was educated under Mr. Mattocks, at Carmarthen School, and from thence sent to Jesus-College, Oxford, in order to prepare him for the study of the law. The first method he took to distinguish himself at College was not by application to study, but his assiduity for intrigue.—His stay at College was, on that account, but of short duration.

The next step he took was, to purchase himself a pair of colours in the army, which situation he thought best adapted to gratify his inclination for gallantry. He soon became disgusted with the life of a soldier, quitted the army, and entered his name as a student in the Temple-books, leading a gay life some years about town, till his genteel appearance, his naturally polite, manly behaviour, and above all, his great goodness of heart, gained him the acquaintance and esteem of several persons qualified to lead the fashion by birth and fortune.

About this time, (the latter end of the last century) the city of Bath was reckoned one of the poorest cities in England; the buildings were extremely mean, and the inhabitants rude and unpolite. There were neither ball-rooms, nor places of amusement. A few families of distinction resorted here for about six or seven weeks in the spring; and when the company were numerous enough to form a dance, they repaired to the bowling-green, open and exposed to the air, attended by a violin and haut-boy: And in this situation it continued till the year 1703, when Capt. Webster, who was a resident at Bath, took upon himself the regulation of the amusements, and conducted the company



Hume sculp.

Richard. Nash Esq^r O
From an Original Painted by M^r Hoare, &
presented to the Corporation of the
CITY of BATH.



to the Town-hall. Ten couple were then thought a large assembly; and the gentlemen paid only half-a-guinea subscription. The accommodations were very indifferent, few houses being capable of receiving any family of distinction; and even in the memory of several persons now living, there was only one fashed house in the city, which is now standing in Bell-tree lane; and though once the occasional residence of the gay, the opulent, and even noble visitors, is at present a lodging for the poorest of its inhabitants, and will shortly be pulled down for the health and convenience of the neighbourhood. In the state thus described was Bath, when Mr. Nash first visited it, with several others of its friends; he was introduced to Capt. Webster, and an intimacy taking place between them, he was called the Captain's aid-du-camp. The inhabitants, as well as persons of quality, took every occasion to shew their respect for Mr. Nash; and on the death of Captain Webster, about the year 1710, he was unanimously elected to that seat of government which he so gloriously filled upwards of fifty years.

The band of musick (consisting of only five indifferent performers) used to play in the Grove every morning and evening under large trees, which were cut down about forty years since. But soon after the Pump-room was built, the physicians solicited Mr. Nash to lead the company there, which he did, and instantly set on foot a subscription for a good band of musick.—A few years after, Mr. Thomas Harrison erected [the present Lower] Assembly-rooms for the reception of the company; and Mr. Nash had the pleasure (the greatest he could enjoy) of seeing the city of Bath flourish in so rapid a manner under his administration, as to be able to vie with any city in Europe, in the politeness of its amusements, and elegance of its accommodations.

Mr. Nash's pride discovered itself by no marks of dignity. He was content with being distinguished only by the ornamental ensign of a **WHITE HAT**; a symbol of the candour of his mind. He was a most prudent legislator, and more remarkable even than *Solon* or *Lycurgus*; as he at once established and authorised whatever laws were thought serviceable to the city, and grateful to strangers who made it their residence. The following piece of humour was published by him, and hung up at all the publick places of amusement:—

RULES, by general consent determined.

1. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by ladies of quality and fashion,—except impertinents.
2. That

2. That Ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen coming to wait on them home,—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.

3. That Gentlemen of Fashion, never appearing in a morning before the Ladies in gowns and caps, shew breeding and respect.

4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to theirs,—except captious by nature.

5. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen— Unless he has none of his acquaintance.

6. That gentlemen, crowding before ladies at the ball, shew ill manners; and that none do so for the future,—except such as respect nobody but themselves.

7. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them;—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.

8. That the elder ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past, or not come to perfection.

9. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.

10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for the authors.

11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunn'd by all company,—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B. *Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questioned reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.*

Some time before Mr. Nash's decease, Nature gave warning of his approaching dissolution: The worn machine had run itself down to an utter impossibility of repair; and he died at his house in St. John's-Place, on the 3d of February 1761, aged 87 years, sincerely regretted by every inhabitant of this city, to which he had been so long and so great a benefactor.

In three or four days after his decease, his corpse was conveyed to the Abbey-Church, with great solemnity.—About five the procession moved from his house: The charity-girls, two and two, preceded; next the boys of the Charity School, singing a solemn occasional hymn; next a large band of musick, sounding at proper intervals a dirge; three clergymen immediately preceded the coffin, which was adorned with sable plumes, and the pall supported by the six senior aldermen; the masters of the assembly-room's following as chief mourners. The crowd was so great, that not only the streets were filled, but even the tops of the houses were covered with spectators.

No Monument was erected for him, in the Abbey-Church where he was buried, till the year 1790; and then, by subscription of a few liberal individuals: On which is the following inscription, written by a Physician of the first eminence in this city.

ADESTE O CIVES, ADESTE LUGENTIS!
HIC SILENT LEGES
RICARDI NASH, ARMIG.
NIHIL AMPLIUS IMPERANTIS;
QUI DIU ET UTILISSIME
ASSUMPTUS BATHONIÆ*
ELEGANTIÆ ARBITER
EHEU!

MORTI, (ULTIMO DESIGNATORI)
HAUD INDECORE SUCCUBUIT,
ANN. DOM. MDCCLXI, ÆTAT. SUÆ LXXXVII.
BEATUS ILLE QUI SIBI IMPERIOSUS!

If social virtues make Remembrance dear,
Or Manners pure on decent Rule depend;
To *his* remains consign one grateful tear,
Of Youth the Guardian, and of All the Friend.
Now sleeps Dominion; here no Bounty flows;
Nor more avails the festive Scene to grace;
Beneath that Hand which no Discernment shows,
Untaught to honour, or distinguish Place.

Under this inscription is cut in marble, the arm of Death striking his dart at a falling crown and sceptre, with the motto

Æquâ pulsat manû

HOR.

The immediate successor of Mr. Nash in the office of Master of the Ceremonies, was Mr. Collett, who did not continue to reign long, before Mr. Derrick was chosen to that office, and kept it, notwithstanding the great opposition he met with, till his death, which was on the 28th of March 1769; when there were two candidates to succeed him, viz. Mr. Brereton and Mr. Plover. Each of these gentlemen was powerfully supported by the company then at Bath; a paper war was a long time continued; a poll demanded and carried on, in which each claimed a superiority of numbers,† and both acted for one night as Master of the Ceremonies; nor can we pretend to say how far discord and

* Tacitus de Petronio Arbitr.

† Every subscriber to the balls, whether lady or gentleman, resident at Bath, has a right to vote for Master of the Ceremonies.

E

opposition

opposition might have been carried, had not a reconciliation been effected by a very respectable committee selected from the friends of each party, who unanimously agreed to allow each candidate a ball, and equally to divide the surplus of that year's subscription, amounting to near 500*l.* between them, on condition that they resigned their pretensions to the Mastership of the Ceremonies, which they consented to:—And Capt. WADE, nephew to the late General Wade, was appointed to that office, and officiated at a numerous and splendid ball on the 18th of April 1769, to the great satisfaction of all the company; who instantly opened a subscription to present a gold medallion to the Captain, to be worn by him as a proper mark of distinction.

Mr. Wade resigned his office on the 8th of July 1777; and no less than seven candidates immediately started to be his successor. The contest was, however, at last left between William Brereton, and William Dawson, esqrs. and it being the wish of their friends to preserve the peace and harmony of Bath, it was proposed, at several meetings of the frequenters of both Rooms, that Mr. Brereton should officiate at the Lower, and Mr. Dawson at the New-Rooms; and accordingly the last week in October following, they were both elected to that office. Mr. Brereton continued in the office about three years, when he declined it, and Richard Tyson, esq; was elected in his place. And on the resignation of Mr. Dawson in 1785, Mr. Tyson was unanimously elected for the New-Rooms, and Mr. King was also elected for the Lower-Rooms without opposition.

Mr. Tyson wears the medallion† that was presented to Mr. Dawson, and Mr. King wears the medallion‡ that was originally presented to Mr. Wade.

Since Mr. Nash's days, the office of Master of the Ceremonies has been an office of *profit* as well as honour. Each Master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-
books

† Mr. Tyson's medallion is made of fine gold, enamelled in the highest perfection, and enriched with brilliants. On one side is an elegant figure of Minerva, over which is the motto, *Decus et Tutamen*, and under, *Dulce est decipere in Loco*; round these, a rich border of enamel of the high Barré colour: On the reverse *Arbiter Elegantiarum* 30 Oct. 1777, decorated with wreaths of laurel and palm, beautifully enamelled on a blue ground in their proper colours.

‡ Mr. King's medallion is made of fine gold enamelled blue, and elegantly enriched with brilliants. On one side is a raised figure of Venus, with a golden apple in one hand and a rudder in the other: The motto, *Venus decens*. The reverse is a wreath of laurel; the motto, *Arbiter Elegantiæ Communi Consensu*.

books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect.

Measurement of the principal Coach-Roads from Bath, according to the Mile-stones where they are erected.

<i>From Bath to London.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>To Gloucester, Worcester, Chester, & Holyhead, thro' N. Wales.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		
To Bathford through		To Petty-France	15	Petty-France	- 3
Batheaston	2½	Frocester	- 14	Rodborough	- 12
Horse and Jockey	3½	Glocester	- 12	Cheltenham	- 18
Melksham	- 5	Upton	- 17		45
Devizes	- 8	Worcester	- 10	<i>To Oxford.</i>	
Beckhampton	- 6	Broadwater	- 16	To Petty-France	15
Overton	- 4	New-Inn	- 10	Didmarton	- 2
Marlborough	- 4	Newport	- 19	Tetbury	- 6
Froxfield	- 7	Whitchurch	21	Cirencester	- 10
Hungerford	- 3	Chester	- 21	Fairford	- 7
Newbury	- 8½	Bretton	- 4½	Lechlade	- 3
Thatcham	- 2½	Harding	- 2½	Faringdon	- 9
Woolhampton	4	Pantry-Bridge	3	Kingston-Inn	8
Theal	- 5	Northorpe	- 2	Oxford	- 10
Reading	- 5	Holywell	- 6		70
Twyford	- 5	St. Asaph	- 12	<i>From Oxford to</i>	
Maidenhead	- 8	Abergeley	- 12	<i>London.</i>	
Salthill	- 4½	Conway, or Aber-		To Wheatly	- 5
Slough	- 1	conway	- 8	Tetfworth	- 6
Colnbrook	- 3½	Landegay	- 12	Stockenchurch	5
Hounslow	- 4	Bangor	- 4	Wickham	- 7
End of Brentford	5	Bangor-Ferry	2	Beaconsfield	- 6
Turnham Green	1	Llangavenny	- 7½	Uxbridge	- 8
Kensington	3½	Gwyndu	- 5	London	- 15
Hyde-park Corner	1½	Holyhead	- 12½		52
	107		248	<i>To Hereford.</i>	
<i>Another Road to</i>		<i>To Cheltenham.</i>		To Gloucester	- 41
<i>London.</i>		<i>Old Road.</i>		Rofs	- 16
		To Cross-Hands	12	Hereford	- 14
		Petty-France	2½		71
To Batheaston	2	Frocester	- 13½	<i>To Warwick, Coven-</i>	
Box	- 3	Glocester	- 12½	<i>try, Leicester, and</i>	
Chippenham	- 7	Cheltenham	- 9½	<i>Nottingham.</i>	
Calne	- 6		50	To Tetbury	- 23
Marlborough	13	<i>To Cheltenham.</i>		Cirencester	- 10
London, as above	74	<i>New Road.</i>		Foss-Bridge	- 8
	105	To Cross-Hands	12	Stow	- 14
			E 2	Harford-	

Miles.		Miles.		Miles.	
Harford-bridge	13	Glastonbury	6	Five-Lanes-End	8
Warwick	14	Piper's-Inn	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bodmin	13
Coventry	10	Bridgewater	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mitchell	15
Leicester	25	Taunton	12	Truro	7
Loughborough	11	Wellington	7	Penryn	9
Nottingham	16	Maiden-Down	5	Falmouth	2
		Collumpton	8		
144		Bradnitch	3	180	
<i>To Birmingham and Derby.</i>		Exeter	9	<i>To Winchester and Portsmouth.</i>	
To Worcester	68	Chudleigh	10	To Salisbury	38
Droitwich	6	Ashburton	10	Stockbridge	16
Bromsgrove	3	Brent	7	Winchester	8
Birmingham	14	Plymouth	16	Waltham	10
Lichfield	16			Wickham	5
Burton-upon-Trent	13	127		Southwick	4
Derby	11	<i>To Dorchester and Weymouth.</i>		Portsmouth	8
		To Radstock	7		
131		Chilcompton	4	89	
<i>To Salisbury and Southampton.</i>		Cannard's-Grave	8	<i>To Bournemouth.</i>	
To Beckington	10	Ansford-Inn	7	To Southwick	81
Warminster	6	Sherborne	11	Havant	8
Heytesbury	3	Dorchester	18	Chichester	9
Knooke	1	Weymouth	8	Arundel	11
Codford	3			Findon	7
Deptford-Inn	3	63		Bramber	5
Steeple-Longford	3	<i>To Stourton, the Seat of Sir R. C. Hoare.</i>		Brighthelmstone	9
Stapleford	2	To Mitford	3		
Newton	2	Hinton	2	130	
Salisbury	6	Philip's-Norton	2	<i>To Blandford.</i>	
Alderbury	4	Beckington	3	To Warminster	16
Whiteparish	4	Frome	3	Shaftsbury	15
Romsey	8	Long-Leat	4	Blandford	12
Southampton	8	Maiden-Bradley	3		
		Stourton	4	43	
63				<i>To Chepstow, Brecknock, Carmarthen, & Haverfordwest.</i>	
<i>To Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Exeter, and Plymouth.</i>		24		To Twerton	2
To Radstock	7	<i>To Truro & Falmouth.</i>		Saltford	3
Old-Down	6	To Exeter	84	Keynsham	2
Wells	6	Crockerton-well	11	Brislington	3
		Oakhampton	11	Bristol	2
		Lifton	16	Old-Passage	11
		Launceston	4	Chepstow	3
				Ragland	

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Ragland	- 15	Carmarthen	- 15	Swineford	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Abergavenny	10	St. Clare	- 10	Bitton	- 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crickhowell	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haverfordwest	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Willisbridge	- 1
The Bulch	- 7		—	Hanham	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brecknock	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		152 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol	- 3
Trecastle	- 10	<i>To Bristol, the Upper</i>			—
Llanymdover	10	<i>Road.</i>			11 $\frac{1}{2}$
New-Inn	- 14	To Kelweston	3		

*Directions for TRAVELLERS, &c. when to pass over at AUST, and
NEW PASSAGES, between England and Wales.*

The passage over this great river (SEVERN) is of vast importance; and those who have occasion to cross over either of the Passages, are desired to observe that the time of high water at AUST PASSAGE is nearly the same as at Bristol Quay, and at the NEW PASSAGE near one hour sooner; and the hours of passing, at both places, are, if the wind is northerly, any time for five hours before, and if southerly or westerly, for seven hours after high water, at each place respectively. The time of high water at Bristol Quay, every morning and afternoon for the following week, may always be seen in the Bristol newspapers, published Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the variation from one day to another is about 50 minutes.

Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers, at both Passages.

A Coach with six horses, 16s.—Ditto with four horses, 14s.—Ditto with two horses, 12s.—A Man, Woman or Child, 4d. each.—A Man and Horse, 1s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Beasts, 4d. each.—Sheep, 2s. a score.—Hogs 2s. 6d. a score.

For the use and information of strangers resorting to Bath, lists are hereto subjoined of the Lodging and Boarding-Houses, and an alphabetical list of the Streets where each are situated;—Inns and Taverns, with the list of the Mail and other Coaches and Machines that set out from each;—Corporation of the city, Medical Faculty, Artists, and Attornies, with their places of residence;—Waggons, Carriers, and Barges to and from Bristol;—also an account of the Post to and from all parts of the kingdom, &c.

A LIST of all the
LODGING and BOARDING-HOUSES,

With the Numbers annexed. [*Those marked* are Boarding-Houses.*]

ALFRED-STR.	Mr. Kennel, 13	ABBEY-GREEN,
Mrs. Bevan, 8	Mrs. Read, 16	and
Mrs. Beale, 10	Mrs. Blake, 17	ABBEY-STR.
Mrs. Lambert, 12	Mr. Dunn, 18	Mr. Cross, 1

Mrs. Hall, 1
 Mr. Price, 2
 *Mrs. Garret, 2
 Mr. Stafford, 3
 Mrs. Terry, 4
 Mrs. Lloyd, 10
 Mr. Groom, 6
 *Mr. Dawson, 7
 *Miss Poulter, 8
 *Mrs. Norton, 11

ARGYLE-BUILD.

Mr. Blow, (*Argyle-Coffee-House*)
 Mr. Rickets, 6
 Mrs. Pierce, 7
 Mr. Dalmer, 3
 Mr. Prior, 5
 Mr. Millard
 Mr. Wilson
 Mr. Mais

BENNET-STR.

*Mr. Butler, 1
 Mr. Hale, 2
 Miss Jones, 7
 Mrs. King, 16
 Mrs. Rugg, 17
 Mr. Dunn, 18
 Mrs. Salmon, 19
 Mr. White, 20
 Mr. Beale, 21
 Mrs. Mathews, 15

BARTON-STR.

Mr. Cole, 3
 Mr. Foster, 5
 Mr. Perriman, 6
 Mrs. Butcher, 7
 Mr. Pile, 8
 Mr. Taylor, 9

BROCK-STR.

Mr. Sawtell, 27
 Mr. Amey, 2
 Mrs. Coxe, 22
 Mr. Powney, 5 & 23
 Mrs. Dobson, 24

Mr. Goodhinde, 3
 houses, 4, 25, 26
 Mr. Vivier, 32
 Mr. Sheid, 33

BELVIDERE and AINSLIE'S-COURT.

Mr. White, 3
 Mr. Nichols, 6
 Mr. Brookes, 8
 Mr. Broom, 9
 Mr. Downing, 10
 Mr. Dogget, 11
 Mr. Chubb, 12
 Mrs. Sheppard, 13
 Mr. Bull
 Mr. Gumbley

BELMONT.

Mrs. Dugdale, 6
 Mrs. Blake, 7
 Mr. Handey, 12

BLADUD'S-BUILD.

Mr. Salmon, 2
 Mr. Williams, 11

BROAD-STR.

Mr. Paul, 1
 Mr. Brewer, 39
 Mr. Grimes, 22
 Mr. Pocock, 32
 Mr. Goldstone, 43
 Mr. Gibbs, 40

BURLINGTON-STREET.

Mr. Chambers, 1
 Mr. Newcombe, 5
 Mrs. Rogers, 15
 Mr. Stafford, 18

BRIDGE-STR.

Mr. Ashton, 1
 Mr. Whitchurch, 2
 Mrs. Deane, 3
 Mr. Wood, 4
 Mr. Elkington, 5
 Mr. Hibbart, 7
 Mr. Crease, 9

BOND-STREET.

Mrs. Williams, 12
 Mr. Mayo, 14
 Mrs. Andrews, 15
 Mr. Faulkner, 16
 Mr. Coward, 17

CHAPEL-ROW.

Mr. Shellard, 1
 Mr. Breedon, 6
 Mrs. Reed, 7

CRESCENT.

Mr. Bale, 3

CATHARINE-PLACE.

Mrs. Mackinnon, 1
CHANDOIS-BU.

*Mrs. Baker, 1
 Mr. Stafford, 2

CIRCUS.

Mr. Nonnett, 2
 Mrs. Southcote, 13
 Mrs. Fletcher, 11, 18
 Mr. Green, 17, 28
 Mr. Gregg, 29
 Mrs. Tagg, 35

CHARLES-STR.**UPPER and LOWER.**

Mrs. Gleed, 7
 Mrs. Hillier, 5
 Mrs. Clark, 12
 Mr. Sims, 13

CHURCH-STR.**Kingston-Buildings.**

*Mr. Norket, 1
 Mr. Taylor, 2
 Mr. Woodroff, 3
 *Mr. Junior, 4
 Mr. Brickman, 5
 Mrs. Bowen, 6

CHURCH-YARD.

Mr. Lintern, 3
 Mr. Shaw, 15
 Mr. Woodford, 17

DUKE-

DUKE-STREET, (Parade)

Mr. Jones, 1
Mrs. Simpson, 2, 5
*Mr. Evans, 3
Mr. Phillips, 10, 9
Mrs. Tuberville, 7

EDGAR-BUILD.

Mr. Ruffel, 1
Mrs. Binney, 2, & 3
Mr. Teasdale, 9
Mr. Jones

FOUNTAIN-BU.

Mr. Buck, 1
Mr. Woodard, 3
Mr. Smith, 4
Mrs. Cottle, 8
Mr. Linley, 10
Mr. Webb, 11

GALLAWAY'S- BUILDINGS.

Mr. Harding, 2
*Mrs. Ford, 5
*Mrs. Garrett, 9
Mrs. Smith, 6

GEORGE-STR.

Mrs. Mathews, 3
Mr. Menger, 1
Mr. Widlake, 10
Mr. Harris, 11
Mr. Webley, 8

GAY-STREET.

Mrs. Mathews, 7
Mr. English, 10
Mrs. Bailey, 13, 25
Mrs. Beale, 14
Mr. Horton, 18
Mrs. Parkhouse, 19
Mrs. Evans, 21
Miss Daniel, 22
Mr. Youngclafs, 29
Mrs. Syle, 30

GREAT-PULT- NEY-STREET.

Mr. Mullen, (Bath-
House) 2
Miss James, 3
Mr. Stockham, 4
Mr. Bell, 5

HARINGTON- PLACE.

*Mrs. Britton
HIGH-STREET.
Mr. Trotman, 11
Mrs. Ofman, 16
Mr. Gibbons, 19
Mr. Sone, 21

KINGSTON-ST. (Kingston-Buildings)

Mr. Knight, 5
Mr. Sloper, (Abbey-
Baths) 7
Mr. Whitesett, 6

KINGSMEAD- STREET.

Mr. Harding, 2
Mr. Deare, 9
Mr. Sheldon, 12
Mr. Spackman, 24
Mr. Perry, 37
Mr. Gardener, 39

LAURA-PLACE.

Mrs. Tagg, (Laura-
House)
Mrs. Welch
Mr. Guest

MARGARET'S- BUILDINGS.

Mr. Nonnett, 2
Mr. Viner, 7
Mr. Bond, 8
Mr. Grundy, 9
Mr. Howard, 10
Mr. Lancashire, 11
Mr. Butt, 12
Mr. Lucas, 17
Miss Gainsboro', 18

MILES'S COURT.

Mr. Brooker, 7
Mr. Howell, 10
Mr. Burrows, 11

MILSOM-STR.

Mr. Abbott, 3
Mr. Baker, 4
Mr. Partridge, 5
Mr. Jarman, 6
Mr. Evans, 7, 9, 27
Mr. Barratt, 11
Messrs. Percival and
Cunditt, 12
Mr. Faulkner, 14
Mr. Reeves, 16
Mr. Cameron, 17
Mr. Crofs, 18
Mrs. Hoskins, 21
Mr. Ward, 22
Mrs. Mackinnon, 23
Mr. Marshall, 24
Mrs. Ockford, 26
Mr. Sharpe, 28
Mr. Tuttle, 29
Miss Bacon, 31
Mrs. Adams, 32
Mrs. Hall, 33
Mrs. Stephens, 34
and 42
Mrs. Prynne, 35
Mr. Talbot, 36
Miss Kirkpatrick, 37
and 38
Mr. Marrett, 43
Mrs. Elliott, 44
Miss Lillington, 45
Mr. Bretton, 46

NEW-KING-ST.

Mrs. Henrard, 2
Mrs. Norris, 3
Mr. Harris, 6
Mrs. Hufsey, 12
Mr. G. Hamlin, 13
Mr. Palmer, 30
Mr. Croome, 40

NORTH-

**NORTHUMBER-
LAND-BUILD.**

Mrs. Stephens, 1
 *Mrs. Britton, 2, 3
 Mrs. Blake, 5
 Mrs. Hale, 6
 Mr. Fisher, 7

**NORTHGATE-
STREET.**

Mr. Parsons, 17
 *Mrs. Tagg, 18

NORTH-PAR.

Mrs. Berwick
 Mr. Hellyar, 1
 Mr. Harding, 2
 Mr. Kirkum, 3, 10, 11
 Mr. Pettingal, 4
 Mrs. Saville, 8
 Miss Hay, 9
 Mr. Brookes, 12
 Mrs. Bevan, 13

**ORANGE-GRO.
and COURT.**

Mr. Frappel, Grove
 Coffee-House, 3
 Mr. Roubel, 4
 Mr. Smith, 5
 *Mr. Andow, 6
 *Mr. Rogers, 7
 *Mrs. Peacock, 10,
 and 11
 Mrs. Kirkum, 13
 Mr. Fisher, 15
 Mr. Moore, 17
 Mr. Meyler, 18
 Mr. Sperrin, 20
 Mrs. Purdie

OXFORD-RROW.

Mr. Dunn, 1, & 3
 Mr. Kingcott, 2
 Mr. Salmon, 4
 Mr. Gingel, 5
 Mr. Heffron, 10
 Mr. Kelly, 11

PIERPOINT-ST.

Mr. White, 1
 Mrs. Todd, 3
 *Mr. Ginder, 4
 Mrs. Adams, 5
 Miss Lloyd, 8
 Mr. Elkington, 9
 Mr. Elkins, 10
 Mr. Mullins, 11
 Mr. Harding, 12
 Miss Rogers, 13
 Mr. Reeves, 14
 Mrs. Smith, 15

PRINCE'S-BU.

Mr. Guest, 1
 Mr. Evans, 4
 Mr. Smith, 5, & 6
 Mr. Marshall, 7

PARAGON-BU.

Mr. Palmer, 1
 Mr. Faulkner, 7
 Mrs. Dugdale, 6, 18

**PORTLAND
PLACE.**

Mr. Phillips, 14
 Mr. Dunn, 4, & 7
 Mrs. Bevan, 9

PRINCE'S-STR.

Miss Davis, 1

QUEEN-SQU.

Miss Lloyd, 1
 Mrs. Bromley, 2, 3
 Mrs. Benson, 5
 Mr. Davis, 18
 Mrs. Gray, 6
 Mr. Mais, 8
 Mr. Taylor, 22
 Mr. Birchall, 25

QUEEN'S-PAR.

Mr. Bacon, 5
 Mrs. Gainfboro', 9

RIVERS-STR.

Mr. Mullins, 7
 Mr. Johnson, 12
 Mr. Hathaway, 13
 Mrs. Milson, 15
 Mrs. Batten, 24
 Mr. Menger, 27
 Mrs. Bunning, 30
 Mr. Fowles, 42
 Mr. Morgan, 43
 Mrs. Rains, 48
 Mr. Ward, 49

RUSSEL-STR.

Mrs. Randell, 1
 Mr. Clarke, 2
 Mr. Butler, 5
 Mrs. Morgan, 8
 Mr. Ward, 10
 Mrs. Mangald, 14
 Mrs. Stone, 17
 Mr. Hughes, 18

SOUTH-PAR.

Mrs. Lee, 1
 Mr. Blake, 2
 Mrs. Collins, 3
 Mr. Hart, 4
 *Mrs. Pugh, 5
 Mr. Wheeler, 6
 *Mrs. Stretch, 7, 12
 Mr. Reeves, 9, 10
 Mrs. Blake, 11
 Mr. Buttress, 13
 Mr. Harford, 14

ST. JAMES'S-PA.

Miss Dart, 1
 Mrs. Hugo, 4, & 5
 Mrs. Moyes, 9
 Mr. Goodall, 11
 Mrs. Hillier, 16
 Mrs. Benson, 17
 Mrs. Rogers, 18
 Miss Dale, 19
 Mr. Singers, 26
 Mrs. Sperring, 32

Mr.

Mr. Fabian, 34
Mr. Gunter, 35

SAVILLE-ROW.

Mr. Dunn, 1 and 2
Mr. Marshall, 3
Mr. Gay, 4
Mr. Saunders, 5
Mr. Pitman, 6

WADE'S-PASSAGE.

Mrs. Smith, 1
Mr. Gale, 3
Miss Mayo, 8

LOWER-WALKS.

*Mr. Pritchard,
Parade-coffee-house, 1

Mr. Kircum, 3
Mr. Buttress, 4
Mr. Bull, 5

VINEYARDS.

Mrs. Gainsboro', 18
Mr. Clarke, 3
Miss Jones, 7
Mrs. Kingston, 10
Mrs. Dugdale, 15

WESTGATE-ST.

Mrs. Evatt, 22
Mr. Petrie, 29
Mr. Snailom, 31

WESTGATE-BUILD.

Mrs. Prattenton, 1

Mr. Gye, 4
Mr. Smith, 6
*Mr. Chilton, 8

Mr. Brice, 9
*Mr. Warren, 11, 12
Mr. Stibbs, 14
Mrs. Cottell, 16
Mr. Brake, 17

WOOD-STREET.

Mr. Gent, 2
Mrs. Twycrofs, 3

YORK-BUILD.

York-House, 1
Mr. Stafford, 3

N. B. *The general price of Lodgings from the first of September to the 31st May, is 10s. 6d. a week for the best rooms, and 5s. 3d. for servants rooms; the other three months, viz. June, July, and August, 7s. 6d. a week for the best rooms, and 5s. 3d. a week for servants rooms.*

INNS and TAVERNS, with the MAIL and other COACHES, MACHINES, &c. that set out from each.

The BEAR-INN and TAVERN, *Cheap-Street*,
Kept by Mr. PHILLOTT.

YORK-HOUSE and TAVERN, *York-Buildings*,
Kept by Mr. LUCAS.

WHITE-HART INN and TAVERN, *Stall-Street*,
Kept by Mr. PICKWICK.

A light and expeditious Post-Coach to London, with four horses all the way, every morning (except Sunday) at six o'clock, and arrives in London early the same evening.—Fare *One Guinea*.

A Post-Coach to London, with four horses all the way, every afternoon at four o'clock, and arrives in London early the next morning. Also the Two-Day Coaches as usual.

A Post-Coach to Exeter, Plymouth, and Falmouth, every morning (except Sunday) at six o'clock, to the London-Inn, Exeter.

The Mail-Coach to Oxford every morning at ten o'clock.

Also a Post-Coach to Oxford, through Burford and Whitney, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at six o'clock.

A Coach to Birmingham (in one day) every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 5. Meets all the North-Country Coaches.

A Coach through Gloucester and Worcester, to Shrewsbury, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at five o'clock, where it regularly meets the Chester and Holyhead Coaches.

A Post-Coach to Salisbury, Southampton and Portsmouth, every morning (except Sunday) at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Salisbury only, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at eight o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Bristol, every morning at ten o'clock, and every afternoon at four and eight o'clock.

WHITE-LION INN and TAVERN, *Market-place,*

Kept by Mr. ARNOLD.

A Coach to Oxford, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning, at six o'clock, through Chippenham, Malmesbury, Cricklade, Highworth, and Farringdon.

A London Coach with four horses, every morning at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach to London, every morning at five o'clock.

A Post-Coach to London, every afternoon at four o'clock.

Coaches to Bristol every morning at nine, and afternoon at four.

THREE TUNS INN and TAVERN, *Stall-street,*

Kept by Mr. BALLANGER.

A Mail-Coach to London, every afternoon at half past five o'clock.

A Mail-Coach to Exeter, every morning at ten o'clock.

Post-Coaches to Bristol and to the Hot-Wells, every morning at nine, and afternoon at three.

CHRISTOPHER INN and TAVERN, *Market-Place,*

Kept by Mrs. GRANGER.

The Mercury Post-Coach to London, every day at four in the afternoon, and every morning at six o'clock, Sunday excepted.

Three Coaches for Bristol every day; one at nine in the morning, one at ten, and another at four o'clock in the afternoon.

GREYHOUND INN and TAVERN, *Market-Place,*

Kept by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

The Mercury Post-Coach to London, every morning at six o'clock.

The Royal Blue Post-Coach to London, every afternoon at four.

Three Coaches to Bristol every day, one at nine in the morning, one at three, and another at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CASTLE INN and TAVERN, *Northgate-street,*

Kept by Mr. COOK.

A Post-Coach to London, every afternoon at four.

A Coach to London, with four Horses, every morning at 5 o'clock.

A Post-Coach to Bristol and the Hotwells, every morning at nine, and every afternoon at three o'clock.

SARACEN'S-HEAD INN and TAVERN, *Broad-street,*

Kept by Mr. BELL.

A Post-Coach to London, every afternoon (except Saturday) at 4.

A Post-Coach to Gloucester, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at seven o'clock.

A Coach to Bristol every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAMB

LAMB INN and TAVERN, *Stall-street,*

Kept by Mr. DOVER.

A Mail-Coach to London every afternoon at half past four, and another at half past five.

A Post-Coach to London, (called the Prince of Wales) every morning at six o'clock.

A Post-Coach to London, every afternoon at four o'clock.

A Mail-Coach to Exeter, every morning at ten, through Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgewater, Taunton, Wellington and Collumpton.

A Mail-Coach to Bristol, every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A Mail-Coach to Birmingham, every day, at 3 in the afternoon.

Three Coaches to Bristol every day, one at 9, another at 12 in the forenoon, and another at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

ANGEL INN and TAVERN, *near the Old Bridge,*

Kept by Mrs. TAYLOR.

The Salisbury Waggon sets out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The Frome Waggon sets out Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and returns the same days.

FULL MOON INN and TAVERN, *near the Old Bridge,*

Kept by Mr. LILLY.

A Caravan from Shaftsbury comes in every Tuesday about 8 in the morning, and goes out the same day at 12 o'clock.

A Cart from Shepton-Mallet comes in every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and returns the same afternoon about two o'clock.



BODY CORPORATE.

JOHN HORTON, Esq; Mayor.

ALDERMEN.

Leonard Coward, Esq; }
Walter Wiltshire, Esq; } Justices.

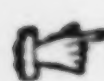
John Chapman, Esq;
Edw. Bushell Collibee, Esq;
Henry Wright, Esq;
Simon Crook, Esq;

James Leake, Esq;
William Anderdon, Esq;
AND
Jacob Smith, Esq.

COMMON-COUNCIL.

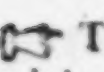
Abel Moysey, Esq; Chamberlain.

Mr. Henry Parry,	{	Sheriffs.	Wm. Edwards,	{	Constables.
Edm. Anderdon,			Cha. Gunning,		
H. Harington, M. D.	{	Mr. Charles Phillott	{	Mr. Tho. Rundell	{
Mr. Thomas Harford					
John Symons					
John Palmer					
G. Chapman					
		Harry Atwood		E. Hutchinson	
		W. Watson		Charles Crook	
		Robert Forman		M. Nicholls	
		Joseph Phillott		Joseph Spry.	

 In the following Lists the figures denote the No. of each House.

PHYSICIANS.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Dr. Harington, 4 Northum. build. | Dr. †* Fothergill, 9, Walcot-par. |
| Lysons, 3 Paragon-buildings. | † Robinson, 19, Milsom-street |
| †* Falconer, 6, Bladud's-build. | †* Thomas (Sir Noah) Physi- |
| †* Lee, 1, Gay-street | cian to the King, 11, Par. Bu. |
| Parry, 13, Catharine-place | † Frazer, 27, Circus |
| Smith, 6, Russel-street | Moodie, Lyncomb Spa House |
| Richmond, 19, Bennet-street | Ewart, 1, Abbey-street. |

 Those with this mark* are Fellows of the Royal Society, and those with this mark† are members of the Royal College of Physicians.

SURGEONS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Mr. Wright, 4, Trim-street | Mr. Grigg, 13, King's-mead-street |
| Atwood, Queen-square | Norman, St. John's Place |
| Phillott, 30, Milsom-street | Day, Westgate-buildings |
| Symons, 1, Alfred-street | Priddie, (and Apothecary) |
| Rundell, 4, Bennet-street | Lansdown-Place |
| Perry, 6, Queen-square | Kelly, (and Apo.) 19, Grove |
| Nicholls, 14, Queen-square | Nooth, Rivers-street. |

APOTHECARIES and CHYMISTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Mr. Horton, 21, Westgate-street | Mr. Dawson, Quiet-street |
| Blake, 2, South-parade | Knight, 13, Bond-street* |
| Crooks, 7, Queen-square | Gent, 2, Wood-street |
| Wake, 7, South-parade | Kitson, 4, Belmont |
| Spry & Bowen, Argyle-build. | Hemmings, 52, Horse-street* |
| Anderdon, 4, Queen-square | Green, 2, St. James's-Parade |
| West & Sole, 10, Trim-street | Howe & Co. 33, Milsom-str.* |
| Hutchinson and Mayhew, 2, | Chancellor, 10, Northgate-str.* |
| Paragon-buildings | Collins, 7, Church-yard* |
| T. Horton, 15, High-street* | Brewer, Broad-street |
| Parry, 13, Cheap-street* | C. Goldstone, near Lansd. pl. |
| Foster, 5, Barton-street | Robbins, 36, Walcot-street |
| Goldstone, 43, Broad-street | Grant, 24, Gay-street |
| Hay, 3, Bladud's-buildings | |
| Tickell, 24, Queen-square | |

A N D

Ford, George-street.

Those marked thus* are Chymists.

ARTISTS.

- Mr. Hoare, portrait-painter in Crayons and oil, 4, Edgar-buildings
 James, portrait-painter in oil, 4, Brunswick-place
 Vasslet, miniature-painter, 43, Walcot-street
 Warren, painter in crayons and oil, 12, Westgate-buildings
 Martin, portrait and landscape painter, 1, Westgate-buildings
 Spornberg, miniature painter, and drawing master, 2, Lilliput-al.
 Mr. Morris,

Mr. Morris, drawing-master, 9, *Northgate-street*
 Daniel, Miniature-painter, *George-street*
 Sheldon, drawing-master, 12, *King's-mead-street*
 Robins, drawing-master, and painter of natural history, *Hetling-C.*
 Parker, painter and drawing-master, *Walcot-street*
 Hibbart, engraver and copper-plate printer, 7, *Bridge-street*
 Gingell, engraver and copper-plate printer, 18, *Marchant's-Court*
 Farthing, engraver and copper-plate printer, 23, *Corn-street*
 Ricketts, statuary, 6, *Argyle-buildings*

A T T O R N E E S.

Mr. John Jefferies, Master Extra. in Chancery, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, 19, *Crescent*
 Thomas Harford, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, 15, *Green-street*
 John Smith, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Paradise-Row, Holloway*
 Jacob Smith, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Notary Publick, *John-street*
 William Edwards, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, 3, *Chapel-Row, Queen-square*
 Charles Gunning, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Vineyards*
 Robert Forman, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, 34, *Walcot-street*; and Henry B. Scudamore, Master extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exch. 21, *Monmouth-street*
 William Percival, Master Extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, *St. James's-street*
 Philip George, Master extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, 2, *Miles's-Court*
 Edward Vernon Goodall, Master extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas and Exchequer, 11, *St. James's-P.*
 William Burge, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, *Lady-mead*
 Harry Salmon, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, 17, *Westgate-street*
 Richard Bowsher, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, 32, *Gay-street*
 John Jelly, Commissioner in King's-Bench and Common Pleas, *Margaret's-bill.*
 George Davis, Master extra. in Chancery, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, *Bridge-street*
 Nathaniel Bayly, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Notary Publick, *Green-street*
 Robert Clarke, Master Extra. in Chancery, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Com. Pleas, and Exch. 33, *St. James's-Parade*
 George

George Watts, Com. in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exch. and Solicitor in the Court of Chancery, 6, *Walcot-par.*
 William Taylor, Commissioner in King's-Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, 49, *New-King-street.*

W A G G O N S.

WALTER WILTSHIRE's Flying Waggon set out from Bath and London, every Sunday at six, and Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and arrive in London and Bath Wednesday and Saturday mornings early.

The Slow Waggon set out from Bath every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and arrive in London, the Friday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday following at noon; set out from London, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday morning at five o'clock, and arrive in Bath Saturday, Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at two in the afternoon.

The Waggon set up at the White-Swan, Holborn-Bridge, London and call at the White-Bear, and Old White-Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, to leave and take up goods and passengers.

The same Waggon go to and from Bristol.

Constant attendance is given at his house in Broad-street.

All goods intended for the Fly Waggon Sunday, must be brought in Saturday evening by seven o'clock. No charge taken of money, jewels, plate, &c. unless notice given.

JOHN SARTAIN JAMES's Flying Waggon set out from his warehouse, Walcot-street, every Wednesday and Sunday nights, arrive at the New White-Horse Cellar and Black-Bear, Piccadilly, and Three-Cups, Bread-street, London, Saturday and Wednesday mornings; and return to Bath and Bristol in the same time.—These Waggon are very convenient for passengers, and carry a guard for their safety.

His Slow Waggon in and out every day.

Also, his Waggon to Exeter and Plymouth set out every Wednesday and Saturday after the London Fly arrives; call at the Three-Crowns, Bridgewater, the George at Taunton, and return with goods and passengers, every Saturday and Wednesday mornings, to be forwarded by the Flying Waggon to London.

Likewise his Waggon to Oxford every Wednesday morning.

Will not be accountable for money, plate, jewels, &c. of more than 5l. value, unless entered as such.

Stage Waggon to Bristol every morning, (Sunday excepted) by John Parsons, in Corn-street; Thomas Bascum, on the Quay; Ralph Davis, in Horse-street; and Cornelius Cutler, in Avon-street.

A Caravan sets out every Wednesday afternoon, from the New-Inn, in Kingsmead-square, to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tetbury; and returns every Tuesday.

Hunt's Caravan sets out every Saturday morning from the New-Inn, Horse-street, to Frome, Bruton, Redlinch, and Wincaunton; and goes every Monday to Sherborne, Dorchester, and Weymouth. Comes into Bath from Wincaunton every Friday evening.

Persons who live in Bath may also send parcels every Wednesday afternoon into the country by the men who distribute THE BATH CHRONICLE; which is circulated in Amesbury, Atworth, Ashton, Ashcot, Avebury, Axbridge, BRISTOL, Bradford, Batheaston, Box, Bridgewater, Bruton, Berkeley, Bourton, Bathford, Backwell, Balsbury, Berrington, Blagdon, Blackford, Brent, Butleigh, Brinkworth, Brockley, Burnham, Chilcompton, Calne, Colerne, Corsham, Castlecary, Chippenham, Chew, Cirencester, Cheltenham, Chewton, Catcott, Chilton, Cossington, Cliefden, Compton-Martin, Crudwell, Castlecomb, Charlton, Christian-Malford, Cricklade, Devizes, Dursley, Didmarton, Edington, Everley, Frenchay, Frome, Frocester, Gloucester, Glastonbury, Harptree, Highbridge, Huntspill, Holt, Heytesbury, Hanham, Highworth, Hungerford, Ilchester, Kingsbury, Kingweston, Kingston, Kington, St. Michael, Langford, Lacock, Lavington, Lambourn, Long-Ashton, Langport, Longload, Melksham, Marshfield, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Minchinhampton, Minehead, Mark, Meare, Mells, Martock, Muchelny, Newport, Nunny, Pensford, North and South-Petherton, Pewsey, Petty-France, Puriton, Pawlet, Radstock, Ramsbury, Rodborough, Shepton-Mallet, Stroud, Seend, Sodbury, Swindon, SALISBURY, Sherborne, Street, Shapwick, Sutton, Somerford, Seagery, Trowbridge, Tetbury, Taunton, WELLS, Wincanton, Westbury, Wrington, Whitchurch, Wantage, Wooten-Basset, Wickwar, Wotton-Underedge, Wellington, Walton, Wick, Wollavington, Wrington, Woodchester, Yatton, &c. and in the intermediate villages, and to several Noblemen's and Gentlemen's seats, where no other conveyance reaches.

Likewise, to many of the above places every Sunday, by the men who carry HOOPER and KEENE's *Bath Journal*.

BARGES, for the conveyance of goods to and from Bristol, are kept by Mr. Ward in Bradley's-Buildings.

For the convenience of the Nobility, Gentry, and other passengers, going to Ireland by way of South-Wales, Royal Packets are established between Hubberston or Milford-Haven and Waterford, which sail every day between these ports.—The Mail-Coaches set out every day from the Rummer Tavern, Bristol to Haverfordwest, through Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Carmarthen, &c. &c.

An Account of the Days and Hours the
POST sets out from and arrives at **BATH.**

To and from LONDON, and parts beyond.

Goes out—Every Evening, (except Saturday) at Five o'Clock.

Comes in—Every Morning, (except Monday) from Ten to Twelve.

To and from Maidenhead, Reading, Newbury, Hungerford, Marlborough, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Melksham, Trarbridge, Bradford, &c.

Goes out—Every Evening, at Five.

Comes in—Every Morning, from Ten to Twelve.

To and from all parts of Oxfordshire, Abingdon, Farringdon, Malmesbury, Swindon, Wotton-Basset, Cricklade, Highbworth, Lechlade, Fairford, Cirencester, Minchinhampton, Tetbury, Sodbury, &c.

Goes out—Every Afternoon, at three.

Comes in—Every Morning, from Nine to Ten.

To and from Cornwall, Devonshire, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgwater, Wells, Somerton, Langport, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne,

Goes out—Every Morning, at Nine.

Comes in—Every Evening, from Six to Seven.

To and from Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Salisbury, Heytesbury, Warminster, Frome, &c.

Goes out—Every Evening, (except Sunday) at Five.

Comes in—Every Morning, (except Sunday) from Nine to Ten.

To and from the North of Ireland, Wales, part of Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Birmingham, Stratford, Warwick, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stroud, Northleach, Newnham, Berkley, Newent, Michel-Dean, Colford, Dursley, Wotton, &c.

Goes out—Every Afternoon, at Three.

Comes in—Every Morning, from Nine to Eleven.

To and from Bristol, the South of Ireland, Pembrokehire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Newport, Carleon, Usk, Chepstow, &c.

Goes out—Every Morning at Nine, and every Evening at Five.

Comes in—Every Morning about Ten, and every Evening at Six.



